CURTIS'S

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Diſplayed:

IN WHICH

The moſt Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-Houſe, and the Stove, are accurately repreſented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Claſs, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Uſe of ſuch LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wiſh to become ſcientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

BY *JOHN SIMS*, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL AND LINNEAN SOCIETIES.

VOL. XXXIX.

The FLOWERS, which grace their native beds,
Awhile put forth their bluſhing heads,
But, e'er the cloſe of parting day,
They wither, ſhrink, and die away:
But THESE, which mimic ſkill hath made,
Nor ſcorched by ſuns, nor killed by ſhade,
Shall bluſh with leſs inconſtant hue,
Which ART at pleaſure can renew. LLOYD.

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MDCCCXIV.

Sydt. Edwards Del. Pubd. by S. Curtis Walworth Nov 1. 1813. F. Sansom Sc.

ŒNOTHERA MISSOURENSIS. MISSOURI EVENING PRIMROSE.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus, tubuloſus. *Petala* 4. *Capſ.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, infera. *Sem.* nuda.

Specific Character.

ŒNOTHERA *miſſourenſis*; foliis lanceolatis marginatis diſtanter glanduloſo-denticulatis, petalis ferrulatis, capſulis ellipticis quadrialatis pedicellatis.

The flowers of the Miſſouri Evening Primroſe are large and ſhewy. In the denticulation of the leaves, and the length of the tube of the calyx, it reſembles *longiflora*, but is a much ſmoother plant, and differs materially in the fruit, which is ſmooth, oval, four-winged, and ſtands on a footſtalk inſtead of being ſeſſile, cylindrical, and hiſpid. The root is ſaid to be perennial.

Found by Mr. NUTTALL in the neighbourhood of the Miſſouri in North-America, who brought many novel and curious plants from that country; ſome of which that flowered at Liverpool laſt year, he kindly tranſmitted us recent ſpecimens of. But our draughtſman being unfortunately abſent on a journey into Wales at the time, we had no opportunity of availing ourſelves of them for this work.

We do not find that this ſpecies has been before noticed: it ſeems to differ from every one deſcribed by MICHAUX or by PURSH, whoſe valuable Flora, ſpeedily to be publiſhed, we have been favoured with the opportunity of conſulting. Flowers in June and July. Communicated from the Sloane-Square Nurſery by Meſſrs. J. and J. T. FRASER.

Sydenham Edwards del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Nov.1.1810. F. Sansom Sc.

ŒNOTHERA CÆSPITOSA. MATTED EVENING PRIMROSE.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus, tubulosus. *Petala* 4. *Capſ.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, infera. *Sem.* nuda.

Specific Character.

ŒNOTHERA *cæſpitoſa;* acaulis, foliis lanceolatis inciſo-dentatis, capſulis ſeſſilibus, calycis tubo longiſſimo, petalis bilobis diſtantibus.

At firſt ſight, this ſpecies appears to have a near affinity with ŒNOTHERA *tetraptera* (No. 468). The flowers, as in that, are perfectly white on their firſt expanſion, and change in fading to a purpliſh red. But the germens in this are ſeſſile, not obovate, and nearly cylindrical, with ſmall undulated wings at the four angles; the tube of the calyx is three times longer than the petals, reſembling in this reſpect *longiflora*, No. 365. Root perennial.

In the evening ŒNOTHERA *cæſpitoſa* is a beautiful flower, and agreeably ſcented. Native of Upper Louiſiana in North-America: diſcovered we believe by Mr. NUTTALL. Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Meſſrs. FRASER, of the Sloane-Square Nurſery. Flowers in June. Has not, we believe, been deſcribed before.

N°594.

Pub.by S. Curtis Walworth Nov. 1. 1810

LACHNÆA PURPUREA. PURPLE-FLOWERED LACHNÆA.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Cor.* 4-fida: limbo inæquali. *Nux* ſubdrupacea.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHNÆA *purpurea;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis quadrifariam oppoſitis patentibus.
LACHNÆA *purpurea;* foliis oppoſitis quadrifariam imbricatis, capitulis glabris. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 415.
LACHNÆA *purpurea.* *Bot. Repoſ.* 293.

This ſpecies is, in the Hortus Kewenſis, attempted to be diſtinguiſhed from *eriocephala* by the ſmoothneſs of its capitula; but this character by no means holds, the woolineſs being very variable in degree in both ſpecies; for though the corolla is leſs hairy in *purpurea*, yet the inſide of the ſcales of the involucre is often covered with a denſe wool; and ſometimes in *eriocephala* this woolineſs is much diminiſhed by the almoſt total want of the involucre, as in our figure, No. 1295. In the preſent ſpecies we have obſerved the woolineſs to remain long after the flowers have diſappeared. The chief diſtinction is, the leaves of *purpurea* being far leſs cloſely imbricated, longer, and more pointed: the laciniæ of the corolla too are both longer and more acute. The filaments are inſerted at the ſuperior edge of the tube, as in PASSERINA.

The LACHNÆA *purpurea* is a handſome greenhouſe ſhrub, and takes up but little room. It requires plenty of freſh air, being very apt to damp off in the winter if kept too cloſe.

Flowers in June and July. Introduced by GEORGE HIBBERT, Eſq. from the Cape of Good Hope. Our drawing was made at Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY's, Hammerſmith; we received it alſo from Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

N.1595.

Sydnr Edwards Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Nov.r 1813 E.Sansom Sc.

VIOLA MONTANA. MOUNTAIN VIOLET.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA *Linn.*)

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis, poſtice cornuta. *Anth.* cohærentes. *Capſ.* ſupera, 3-valvis, 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VIOLA *montana;* caulibus erectis, foliis cordato-lanceolatis, ſtipulis ſemipinnatis.

VIOLA *montana;* caulibus erectis, foliis cordatis oblongis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 46. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1164. *Fl. Suec.* 2. 787. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. *p.* 97. *Willich Obſ. n.* 94. *Krocker Sileſ. No.* 1485. *Villars Dauph.* 1. *p.* 669.

VIOLA *montana;* caulibus erectis foliis cordato-lanceolatis, floribus ſerioribus apetalis. *Roth. Germ.* 1. *p.* 105 *et* 2. *p.* 270.

VIOLA caule lato, erecto, foliis ellipticis, crenatis, ſtipulis ſemipinnatis. *Hall. Helv. n.* 567.

VIOLA ſylveſtris longifolia. *Tabernæm.* 305. *ed. Germ.* 682 *?*

VIOLA martia ſurrectis cauliculis. *Lob. Icon.* 610.

VIOLA martia arboreſcens purpurea. *Bauh. Pin.* 199. *Garid. Aix. t.* 99. *fig. peſſima.*

VIOLA erecta flore cæruleo et albo. *Hort. Eyſt. Moriſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 475. §. 5. *t.* 7. *f.* 7.

MATER VIOLARUM Dalechampii. *Hiſt. Lugd.* 1. *p.* 690. *ed. Gallic.*

VIOLA arboreſcens. *Cam. Epit.* 911.

VIOLA elatior. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 309. *ſine icone.*

VIOLA cærulea longifolia. *Rivin. Pentap.* 121.

JACEA tricolor ſurrectis caulibus, quibuſdam arborea dicta. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 547.

This

This ſpecies was well known to the older Botaniſts; but, owing to the imperfection of their wooden cuts, has frequently been confounded with *tricolor*. It is a native of Siberia, Switzerland, and of moſt mountainous diſtricts in ſouthern Europe.

The term *arboreſcens* was applied to it, not from any woodineſs in the ſtem, which is perfectly herbaceous, but merely on account of its gigantic ſtature, when compared with the common violet: a looſe way of ſpeaking not unuſual in thoſe times.

It varies in height from ſix inches to a foot and half; is uſually without ſcent; but MATTHIOLUS mentions his receiving a violet, apparently of this ſpecies, from CALZOLARIUS, who gathered it on Monte Baldo, and which had a charming odour.

WILLICH, in his obſervations, remarks that the corollas, which in the lower flowers are large and ſhewy, become ſmaller in the ſuperior; and that the uppermoſt flowers have none at all; and ROTH obſerves, that the inferior flowers with large corollas are frequently barren, but that the ſuperior apetalous flowers which continue blowing later in the ſummer, are conſtantly fertile. This circumſtance, of fertile flowers without corollas continuing to be produced after all the ſhewy bloſſoms are over, is common to ſeveral ſpecies of violets.

A hardy perennial; propagated by parting its roots; flowers in May and June. Cultivated by Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND, in the Edinburgh Garden, in 1683. Communicated by the Hon. Mr. HERBERT.

Syd.ᵗʰ Edwards Del.

Pub.d by J.ᵒ Curtis Walworth Nov.ʳ 1.ˢᵗ 1843.

E. Sansom Sc.

LOPHIOLA AUREA. GOLDEN-CRESTED LOPHIOLA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Inflor. erecta, divisa, *bracteolis* singularibus pedunculo singulo suboppositis squamata. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* infera, hexapetalo-partita, regularis, æqualis, radiato-refracta, disco barbata. *Stam.* immediate hypogyna, erecto-patentia; *fil.* nuda; *anth.* oblongæ, introrsæ, erecto-reclinatæ. *Pist.* sublongius, inclusum; *germ.* ovato-pyramidatum, 3-loc., loculis biseriate polyspermis; *stylus* continuus, 3-striato-subulatus (3-partibilis *Pursh*); *stigma* punctum simplicissimum. G.

OBS. Herba *fasciculatim cæspitosa;* radix *perennis, repens;* folia *pauca, collaterali-disticha, lineari-ensata, pilis raris adspersa, striatula, firmula;* caulis *altior, teres, strictiusculus, subuniarticulatus cum folio in nodo, lanatus;* flores *cymoso-paniculati*, ramuli *erecto-patentes, pedunculis paucis unifloris subfasciculato-secundis terminati;* foliolo *bracteaceo sphacelato ad divisuras;* corolla *parva, fusco-fulvescens, ante anthesin imbricato-ovata, laciniis lanceolatis, intus superne glabris;* barbæ *pili flavi, simplices, ad lentem instar* TRADESCANTIARUM *articulosi;* anth. *aurantiacæ, filamento barbæ subisometro aliquoties breviores; cyma bracteolæ et corolla externe pilis albis simplicibus non articulosis lanatæ. Ex punctis nonnuliis collineat* NARTHECIUM. *A* CONOSTYLIDE (Brown Prod. Fl. Nov. Holl. 1. 300 *ab* ANIGOZANTHO *difficulter sejuncta) ut et a* LANARIA (ARGOLASIA *Juss.*) *signis pluribus, præsertim corolla non supera, aperte distante.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOPHIOLA *aurea.* G.
CONOSTYLIS *americana. Pursh Fl. Bor.-Amer.* 1. 224; *cum icone.*
ARGOLASIA *aurea. Pursh Catal.*

DESC. *Leaves* 2—4, shorter by the half than the flower-stem, about two lines broad, reddening towards the lower part; *stem*

ſtem ſomewhat thicker than a crow-quill, about a foot and half high, thickly pubeſcent upwards, thinly downwards; we did not perceive that the bloom had any ſcent; *piſtil* green; upper *braƈtes* nearly obſolete; in our ſpecimen the *ſtem* was 2-trichotomous. The drawing was made from a plant ſent us by Mr. KENT, from his collection at Clapton, in Auguſt laſt. Native of North-America. Introduced by Mr. LYON in 1812. Hardy. G.

Cyd.ᵗʰ Edwards Del.

Pub.ᵈ by S. Curtis Walworth Nov.ʳ 1.1803.

F. Sansom Sc.

TRADESCANTIA SUBASPERA. LYON'S NEW SPIDERWORT.

Generic Character.—Vide No. 1435.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRADESCANTIA *ſubaſpera ; (diſtachya ; corolla rotata ; ſtamina uniformia ;)* radice perenni ; foliis recurvo-divaricatis, paucis, ovato-lanceolatis, complicato-patentibus, longius acuminatis, carinatis, nervoſis, villo breviſſimo aſperiuſculis, margine ciliato-ſcabratis, deorſum laxe undulatis, ore petioli vaginantis pilis aliquot adſperſis ; caule erecto, patule ramoſo, pauciarticulato, compreſſo-tereti, glabro, internodiis longiuſculis ; racemis pluriflоris, umbellato-contractis, involucro bifoliaceo aliquoties brevioribus ; bracteis occultatis ; pedicellis flore brevioribus, craſſiuſculis, villoſis, poſt antheſin rugoſis ; calyce villoſo, ſegmentis ovato-oblongis ; corolla triplo majore, laciniis ovatis, obtuſis ; filamentis duplo brevioribus, niſi prope apicem hirſutis ; antheris tranſverſe renato-didymis ; ſtylo ſtamina alterna ſubbreviora æquante ; ſtigmate puſillo, ſubcapitellato, aperto. *G.*

TRADESCANTIA *criſtata ?* erecta, ſublævis, ramoſior, foliis longioribus, recurvis, ſubciliatis, floribus cæruleis, congeſtis, antheris aureis, pedunculis lateralibus terminalibuſque. *Walt. Flor. Carol.* 120 ; *(nec aliorum.)*

DESC. *Root* ſoboliferous, *ſtems* many growing in a tuft or faſcicle, two feet or more high, about the thickneſs of the finger towards the baſe ; *branches* (ſometimes only one) ſlightly patent ; *leaves* of an opaque dark green colour, roughiſh to the touch, eſpecially at the edge, about ſix inches long, one and half broad ; in the ſpecimens we ſaw, the *umbels* were two, decuſſately diſpoſed, the one terminating the ſtem, the other the branch ; *pedicles* purple, ſcarcely an inch long ; *corolla* violet-coloured ; *anthers* deep yellow ; *ſtigma* white. Evidently diſtinct from

virginica

virginica (vide supra No. 105), which has a narrower longer somewhat grafs-like foliage, of a clear bright green colour, entirely fmooth as well as even-edged and not undulate, an exactly rounded ftem, and longer pedicles which are neither purple nor finally wrinkled. Native of North-America. Grows luxuriantly in the open ground in the Nurfery of Meffrs. LEE and KENNEDY, at Hammerfmith, where our drawing was made. Introduced by Mr. LYON in 1812. *G.*

Sydney Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Nov. 1 1813

TRADESCANTIA CRASSIFOLIA. TUBEROUS-ROOTED SPIDERWORT.

Generic Character.—Vide No. 1435.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRADESCANTIA *craſſifolia; (diſtachya; corolla rotata; ſtamina uniformia;)* radice tuberoſa, perenni; foliis multis, divaricatis, ovato-oblongis, acuminatis, decreſcentibus, coriaceo-craſſis, a ſupino papilloſo-nitentibus, a prono et margine denſe fericeis, nervis pellucidis, vagina petiolari brevi; caule procumbente, multiarticulato, tereti, lanuginoſo, ramoſo; racemis umbellato-aggregatis, plurifloris; involucro flores æquante vel breviore, caulis bifoliaceo; bracteis occultatis; pedicellis calycibuſque villoſis; corollæ laciniis ovato-orbiculatis; ſtaminibus quarta circiter brevioribus, alternis ſublongioribus; filamentis niſi apice hirſutis, antheris tranſverſis, lunulatis, diſſepimento compreſſo, loculis latiore; germine hirſuto; ſtigmate ſubtrilobo-explanato, glanduloſo-pruinato. *G.*

TRADESCANTIA *craſſifolia. Cavan. Ic.* 1. 54. *tab.* 75. *Parad. Lond. tab.* 59. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 204. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 17.

In the ſpecimens we have ſeen, the ſtems have been from two to four, about three feet long, and about as thick as a large quill; branches from the axils of the upper leaves, ſhort, patent; of theſe the inflorescence was monoſtachyous, of the ſtem diſtachyous; *leaves* of a dark green colour when the plant has been kept during the ſummer in an airy greenhouſe, but the reverſe when it has been continued in the ſtove, lower nearly three inches long and one and half broad, upper two-thirds leſs; *joints* of the ſtem 2—3 inches long; *calyx* and *pedicle* green; *corolla* purple-violet, about an inch in diameter, opening early in the day, of only three or four hours duration; *anthers* yellow. Blooms from July to November. Native of Mexico.

Introduced

Introduced by the late Lady BUTE, in 1796. A ſtove plant. The drawing was made from the collection of Mr. JOHN HALL, at Notting-Hill. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 1576, l. 10, pro "ſpatha univalvi?" lege "ſpatha bivalvi."
——— l. 5 from bottom, expunge "and."

Mrs E. Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, Nov. 1, 1813. E. Conf[illegible]

HELONIAS GRAMINEA. GRASS-LEAVED HELONIAS.

Generic Character.—Vide No. 1540.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELONIAS *graminea; (hermaphrodita;)* foliis a plano obverſis, flaccidius gramineis, radicalibus paucis, faſciculato-divergentibus, recurvis, ligulato-attenuatis, canaliculatis, carinatis, dorſo glauceſcentibus, caulinis pluribus, ſparſim diſtantibus, amplexicaulibus, decreſcentibus; caule radicalibus aliquoties altiori, culmiformi, ſtrictiuſculo; racemo compoſito, diffuſius paniculato, numeroſo, laxiuſculo, racemulis plurimis, ſparſim diſtantibus, divaricatis rachide filiformi flexili, infimis ſubcompoſitis, terminali ſpicatim erecto; foliolo bracteaceo ad diviſuras; pedicellis flore duplo brevioribus; corolla bracteolam ſingularem ovato-convolutam parum ſuperante, recurvo-ſtellata, laciniis eglandulofis, oblongo-acuminatis, interioribus ſubanguſtioribus, ſubulatis; ſtaminibus 3-plo brevioribus, erectis, apice recurvatis; filamentis ſetaceis; antheris puſillis, ovato-globoſis; germine ſemiinfero, ſtyloſo-triroſtri. *G.*

DESC. Radical *leaves* about four, 6—7 inches long, about half an inch broad, of a clear green on the innerſide; *ſtem* about the ſize of a common oat-ſtraw, about two feet and half high; *panicle* a foot or more in length; ſpikelets 15—30-flowered, 2—3 inches long; *flowers* ſmall, ſlightly fragrant, white, ſuffuſed with purple on the outſide; ſegments about two lines long; *germen* more deeply immerſed in the corolla than uſual in the genus, polyſpermous; *ovula* aſcendent. Native of North-America. The drawing was made from a plant which flowered in Mr. KENT's collection at Clapton, in Auguſt laſt; and had been purchaſed by that gentleman of Mr. LYON, by whom it was introduced in 1812. Hardy. We can find no traces of the ſpecies in any work known to us. It has much of the habit of the ZIGADENUS *glaberrimus* of MICHAUX; but differs in the character of the flower. *G.*

Sydt.m Edwards Del.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Dec.r 1.1813.

F. Lansdown Sc

SABBATIA CALYCOSA. DICHOTOMOUS SABBATIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5—12-fidus. *Cor.* rotata, 5—12-partita. *Antheræ* demum revolutæ. *Stigmata* 2, ſtylo erecto longiora, mox ſpiraliter contorta. *Capſ.* 1-locularis, receptaculis ſeminum 2, lateralibus, bifidis, revolutis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SABBATIA *calycoſa*; caule diffuſo dichotomo, foliis ovato-lanceolatis, floribus ſolitariis, calyce ſubſexfido foliaceo corollam excedente.

SABBATIA *calycoſa*. *Purſh Fl. Bor.-Am. p.* 138.

CHIRONIA *calycoſa*; foliis oblongo-obovalibus: floribus ſolitariis ſubſeptempartitis: calyce foliaceo corollam ſuperante. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am.* 1. *p.* 147. *Perſoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 283.

CHIRONIA? *dichotoma*; foliis ſeſſilibus, ovato-lanceolatis, caule ſubtereti dichotomo, floribus ſolitariis pedunculos longos terminantibus: calyce longiore quam corolla, quæ purpurea fundo flavo. *Walter Fl. Carol. p.* 95.

DESC. *Stem* diffuſe, branched, ſomewhat angular, ſemidichotomous, or having one branch of the dichotomy frequently wanting. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate, narrowed downwards, ſpreading, ſmooth. *Flowers* ſolitary on long erect *peduncles*. *Calyx* inferior: *baſe* cup-ſhaped: *ſegments* for the moſt part ſix, ſeldom more, ſometimes five, leaflike, ſpreading, longer than the *Corolla*, which is one-petaled: *tube* ſhort: *limb* divided into as many obovate *laciniæ* as the calyx, with the ſegments of which they alternate.

Stamens

Stamens 5—6: *filaments* erect, inserted in the margin of the tube, *anthers* rolling back after the discharge of the pollen. *Germen* nearly round: *style* erect, dividing into two long spreading *stigmas*, which are finally twisted spirally. *Capsule* one-celled: *receptacles* of the seeds 2, lateral, divided into two revolute branches. *Seeds* globular.

The genus SABBATIA was first proposed by ADANSON, and named in honour of two Italian Botanists, CONSTANTINE and LIBERATUS SABBATI. LINNÆUS united it with CHIRONIA, from which Mr. SALISBURY has, we think, very properly separated it. All the American species hitherto referred to CHIRONIA appear to belong to this genus.

Native of Carolina. A hardy perennial, or perhaps biennial. Propagated either by seeds or parting the roots. Flowers most part of the summer. Introduced by Mr. KNIGHT, of the Exotic Nursery, King's-Road.

Sweet Edwards Del

Pub by S Curtis Walworth Dec 1 1813

Pilsbury

RUDBECKIA COLUMNARIS. HIGH-CROWNED RUDBECKIA.

Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum, conicum. *Pappus* margine 4-dentato. *Cal.* duplici ordine ſquamarum.

Specific Character and Synonym.

RUDBECKIA *columnaris*; foliis pinnatifidis: foliolis lanceolatis, exterioribus ordinatim majoribus, receptaculo cylindraceo elongato.

RUDBECKIA *columnaris*; caule ſtricto ſimplici ſummitate paucifloro, pedunculis elongatis, foliis pinnatifidis inciſis, laciniis linearibus, calyce ſimplici, 5-phyllo, radiis 5—8, diſco cylindraceo elongato.

This new ſpecies of Rudbeckia was introduced, we believe, by Mr. NUTTALL, from the country of the Miſſouri; our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. J. and J. T. FRASER, in Sloane-Square. It is ſweet-ſcented, of low ſtature, and but little branched. Flowers in Auguſt and September. Root perennial and hardy, but it may be ſafeſt to preſerve ſome under a frame during the winter.

Syd.T. Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Dec.r 1813.

E. Sansom Sc.

GALARDIA BICOLOR. TWO-COLOURED GALARDIA.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum paleaceum, hemisphæricum. *Pappus* paleaceus, polyphyllus. *Cal.* imbricatus, polyphyllus, planus. *Cor.* radii tripartitæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GALARDIA *bicolor*; caule ramoso, foliis caulinis lanceolatis subdentatis: radicalibus dentato-pinnatifidis, paleis pappi integerrimis aristatis.

GALARDIA *bicolor*; caule ramoso, foliis lanceolatis, paleis pappi integerrimis aristatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 2245. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 129. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 476.

GALARDIA *bicolor*. *Lamarck Encyc.* 2. *p.* 585. *Illust. Gen. t.* 708. *Pursh Fl. Bor.-Am.* 572.

GALARDIA *lanceolata*; foliis anguste cuneato-lanceolatis subintegris, radiis pallidis paucioribus aut nullis, paleis pappi integris aristatis. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am.* 2. *p.* 142.

GAILLARDA *pulchella*. *Fougeroux Mém. de l'Acad. des Sc. de Paris* 1780, *p.* 1 & 6.

CALONNEA *pulcherrima*. *Buchoz Icon. t.* 126.

VIRGILIA *helioides*. *L'Herit. Monog. Smith Exot. Bot.* 1. *t.* 37.

The GALARDIA *bicolor* is a handsome herbaceous plant with fragrant flowers, which appear to vary considerably both in size and colour, as also in the number of florets in the radius; if more than one species are not in reality confounded under this name. MICHAUX describes the ray as pale-coloured, few-flowered, or even totally wanting.

L'HERITIER gave the appellation of VIRGILIA to this plant, in which he has been followed by our friend Dr. SMITH; but LAMARCK's name, having the right of priority, has been adopted in the Hortus Kewensis.

Native of the Carolinas and Florida. Flowers in May, June, and July. Communicated from the collection of JAMES VERE, Esq. at Kensington-Gore, by Mr. ANDERSON, who informs us that the root is perennial, not annual, as it is usually said to be.

Syd.t Edwards Del.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth. Decr. 1813.

F. Sansom Sc.

CONVOLVULUS CANDICANS. TENASSEE BINDWEED.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, plicata. *Stigmata* 2. *Capſ.* 2-locularis: loculis diſpermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CONVOLVULUS *candicans*; (volubilis, glaber) foliis cordatis, acuminatis integerrimis, pedunculis multifloris ebracteatis, foliolis calycinis exterioribus nervoſis obtuſis.

CONVOLVULUS *candicans*; foliis cordatis integerrimis panduræformibuſve ſubtus ſubpiloſis, pedunculis glabris multifloris, calycibus lævibus: foliolis exterioribus obtuſis. *Soland. Mſſ. Banks Herb.*

CONVOLVULUS flore maximo albo, tubo intus purpureo, foliis panduræformibus et nonnullis cordatis. *Clayton n.* 641.?

CONVOLVULUS foliis inferioribus cordatis ſuperioribus trilobis, calycibus pedunculis petioliſque glabris, caule cæruleſcente. *Gronov. Fl. Virg.* 1. 141—2. *p.* 28.?

CONVOLVULUS *panduratus. Michaux Fl. Bor.-Amer.* 1. *p.* 138.?

Several ſpecies of this genus are ſo prone to vary in the form of their leaves, degree of pubeſcence, and even in the number of flowers upon the ſame pedunicle, that no great ſtreſs can be laid upon any of theſe characters ſeparately, yet perhaps there are often no better to be found, to eſtabliſh a ſpecific diſtinction upon.

This variableneſs of character often renders it extremely difficult to aſcertain the ſynonymy, and leaves us in doubt whether

ſome

ſome of the ſynonyms applied to CONVOLVULUS *panduratus* of LINNÆUS do not really belong to this ſpecies. From the one figured by DILLENIUS, however, which is always referred to *panduratus*, our plant appears to be ſufficiently diſtinct in all the above-mentioned characters; having many more flowers on one peduncle, and being quite ſmooth in every part, except a very minute tomentum on the underſide of the leaves. It appears too to be a much larger plant than *panduratus*, and the bloſſoms exceed in ſize thoſe of every other ſpecies that we have ſeen. This ſpecies ſeems to have a very near affinity with CONVOLVULUS *Jalapa* (No. 1572) and is perhaps the ſame as that deſcribed under this name in the ſixth edition of MILLER's Dictionary.

We are indebted to the Honourable Mr. HERBERT, for the opportunity of preſenting our readers with a repreſentation of this beautiful plant, from whom we learn that it has a large tuberous root, and is probably ſufficiently hardy to bear our winters without protection; but our ſummers are ſcarcely warm enough to make it bloſſom well. The ſpecimen from which our drawing was made was aided by artificial heat in the ſpring, and it was obſerved that the flowers in the latter part of the ſummer were not nearly ſo large and ſhewy as thoſe produced in the warm ſunny weather. For the conſervatory, Mr. HERBERT obſerves, it is a magnificent plant, growing about fifteen feet high, and flowering abundantly moſt part of the ſummer. It produced no ſeeds, but may be propagated by cuttings of the root.

In the Bankſian Herbarium, we find a very good ſpecimen of our plant which flowered at Kew, in the year 1776; at which time it was deſcribed, and named by Dr. SOLANDER; but has not been taken up in either edition of the Hortus Kewenſis.

Curtis Botanical Magazine 1832

IRIS SIBIRICA (γ.) SANGUINEA. MR. HIBBERT'S IRIS.

Generic Character.—Vide No. 1496.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *ſibirica. Vide Char. Spec. ſupra No.* 1163. *G.*
(α.) *Vide ſupra No.* 50.
(β.) *Vide ſupra No.* 1163.
(γ.) foliis primo ſanguineo-rubentibus, demum viridibus; corolla majore, cærulea puniceo-ſuffuſa. *G.*
IRIS *ſanguinea. Donn Hort. Cant. ed.* 6. 17.
IRIS *orientalis. Thunb. in Linn. Tranſ.* 2. 328.? *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 237? *Vahl Enum.* 2. 127; *(ubi male collocatur in ſectione* barbatarum; *et pro ſynonymo* I. ſibiricæ *è Flora japonica, aliud habet* germanicæ *quod non extat in dicto opere.)* ?
IRIS *ſibirica. Thunb. Jap.* 33 ?

Differs from all the known varieties of *ſibirica* in the redneſs of the foliage during the earlier ſtage of growth, in the ſize, colour, and fugitiveneſs of the flowers, which are ſaid not to laſt more than an hour or two, as well as by a ſhorter peduncle and ſtriate ſtem. Probably a diſtinct ſpecies. We have added a mark of doubt to the ſynonyms adduced to this plant, merely on account of the uncertainty of its habitat. It agrees in all points with the deſcription of THUNBERG'S *orientalis*, at firſt conſidered by him to be the ſame with *ſibirica*. Introduced by GEORGE HIBBERT, Eſq. about 1790; ſaid to have come from Siberia; but upon inquiry, that circumſtance appeared doubtful.

Our drawing was made from a plant derived from Mr. HIBBERT'S original ſtock, which flowered in June laſt, at Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME'S Nurſery, King's-Road, Fulham. If really from Siberia, it is moſt probably to be found alſo in China and Japan. *G.*

N.º 1005. B.

Syd.ª Edwards Del.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Dec.r 1813.

F. Sansom sc.

Syd.ª Edwards Del.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Dec.r 1813.

E. Bright

[1605 A. & B.]

CRINUM AMABILE. SIR ABRAHAM HUME'S CRINUM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character. AMARYLLIDIS ſpecies. *Juſſ.* BULBINE. *Gærtn.*

UMBELLA ramentis bracteaceis interſtincta, *ſpatham* generalem, bivalvem excedente. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* ſupera, regularis, tubuloſo-ſexfida, tubo ſtricto, limbo ſexpartito, radiato, ſubæquali. *Stam.* tubum decurrentia, inde divergentia; *anth.* lineares, vibratæ. *Stylus* reclinatus. *Capſ* membranacea, oblato-ſphærica, pulvinatim 3-loba, 3-loc.; *ſem.* numeroſa, horizontalia, ſerie duplici congeſta, ſepti margini interiori utrinque annexa, anguloſo compreſſa, vel nunc in loculo quem replet precociuſve dirumpit unum aut et alterum emolleſcente albumine tuberoſo-laxatum. *G.*

OBS. *Ab* AMARYLLIDIBUS *longius tubuloſis ſola regularitate corollæ diverſum; a* PANCRATIO *defectu membranæ ſtaminilegæ.* HÆMANTHO *peraffine.* Bulbus *nunc humo inſidet inſtar caudicis vel ſtipitis prolongatus.* Folia *faſciculato-divergentia, oblongo-loratove-lanceolata, canaliculato-explicanda.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CRINUM *amabile;* foliis numeroſis, recumbentibus, loratolanceolatis, glauciuſculis, margine integerrimo; umbella numeroſa, laxa; pedicellis tereti-trigonis, germine longioribus, tubo floris pluries brevioribus; germine ovali, rotundato, exſulco, lævi; corollæ tubo laciniis ligulatolanceolatis ſubbreviore; filamentis limbo ferme duplo brevioribus; antheris obliquo-vibratis, longitudine dimidii filamenti; ſtylo longiori, incluſo; ſtigmate obtuſo, ſubaperto, puberulo. *G.*

CRINUM *amabile. Donn Hort. Cant. ed.* 6. 83.

DESC. *Leaves* four feet or more in length, nearly four inches broad; *umbel* in our ſpecimen twenty-four flowered; *flowers* exceedingly

exceedingly fragrant, white ſuffuſed with crimſon, rather more than nine inches long, *anthers* about an inch long, purple as well as the filaments and ſtyle. Comes very near to the CRINUM *latifolium* of LINNÆUS, injudicioufly transferred to the genus AMARYLLIS by WILLDENOW; but is a far larger plant, and differs in the form of the leaves. That ſpecies we believe has not yet found its way into our collections: but there is a figure of it among Dr. ROXBURGH'S unpubliſhed drawings of Coromandel plants in Sir JOSEPH BANKS's library.

The ſpecimen from which our drawing was made, flowered laſt July, in Sir ABRAHAM HUME'S hot-houſe at Wormleybury. Introduced by Dr. ROXBURGH, in 1810, from the Eaſt-Indies.

We have thought it right to add a diminiſhed outline of the whole of this magnificent plant, in a ſeparate plate, which accompanies that of a part of its inflorescence of the natural ſize. *G.*

Syd.m Edwards Del.

Pub.d by J. Curtis Northumberland St.t Oct.r 1824

E. Singleton Sc.

ŒNOTHERA GLAUCA. GLAUCOUS-LEAVED EVENING-PRIMROSE.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus, tubuloſus. *Petala* 4. *Capſ.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, cylindrica, infera. *Sem.* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ŒNOTHERA *glauca*; glaberrima, foliis lato-ovalibus repando-ſubdentatis lævigatis, capſulis ovatis tetragonis pedicellatis. *Purſh Flor. Bor.-Am.* 262. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am.* 1. *p.* 224.

Moſt of the EVENING-PRIMROSES grow in a rambling unſightly manner, to which the ŒNOTHERA *glauca* makes a happy exception, the ſtems being only about a foot high, ſimple, and growing many together. They are well clothed with fine glaucous-green oval leaves, not very unlike thoſe of Androſæmum, though ſmaller. The flowers are large and ſhewy, and have the unuſual advantage of remaining open by day, as well as by night, unleſs expoſed to a hot ſun. So that altogether, this is one of the moſt deſirable of the whole genus.

It has, we believe, been never before figured, nor does it occur in the new edition of the Hortus Kewenſis.

Native of the moſt weſtern parts of North-America towards the country of the Illinois, near the Miſſiſippi. Seems to be perfectly hardy, and may, we ſuppoſe, be eaſily propagated by parting its roots, if it ſhould not produce ripe ſeeds. Introduced by Mr. LYONS. Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by Meſſrs. DUNGATE and WOOSTER, Nurſerymen, at Brixton. It is alſo an inhabitant of the Botanic Garden, Sloane-Street.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Jan. 1814.

F. Sansom del.

VACCINIUM DIFFUSUM. SHINING-LEAVED WHORTLE-BERRY.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA [DECANDRIA potius] MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. superus. *Cor.* 1-petala. *Filam.* receptaculo inserta. *Bacca* 4—5-locularis, polyspermа.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VACCINIUM *diffusum*; pedunculis axillaribus solitariis (in racemo secundo) corollis campanulatis nutantibus, foliis ovatis acutis obsolete glanduloso-denticulatis.

VACCINIUM *diffusum*; pedunculis solitariis nudis unifloris, foliis ovatis acutis obsolete serratis villosiusculis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. pr.* 2. *p.* 11. *ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 356. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 351. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 479.

VACCINIUM *arboreum*; foliis petiolatis, obovalibus, mucronatis: racemis bracteatis: corolla campanulata acute quinquefida: antheris dorso aristatis. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am.* 1. *p.* 230. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 479.

VACCINIUM *arboreum*; foliis petiolatis obovalibus utrinque acutis mucronatis glanduloso-serrulatis, supra nitidis reticulato-venosis, subtus subpubescentibus, racemis bracteatis nutantibus, pedicellis axillaribus solitariis filiformibus, corollis cylindrico-campanulatis; laciniis acutis, antheris inclusis dorso aristatis. *Pursh Fl. Bor.-Am.* 285.

That the plant here represented is the VACCINIUM *diffusum* of the Hortus Kewensis, we have the authority of the specimen from the Royal Garden at Kew, preserved in the Banksian Herbarium.

Our drawing was taken from a plant imported from South-Carolina, by Mr. LYONS, and purchased from his collection, by

by Meſſrs. Loddiges and Sons, under the name of *arboreum*; and we ſee no reaſon to doubt that it really is the *arboreum* of Michaux. The apparent difference in the characters ſeems to ariſe from a different mode of conceiving the ſame thing: Dr. Solander conſidering the peduncles, which grow ſingly from the axils of each leaf, as being ſolitary; whilſt Michaux regards the flowering extremities of the branches as racemes, and the leaves at the baſe of each pedicle as bractes.

According to the laſt-mentioned author, this ſpecies grows into a tree fifteen or twenty feet high. With us it forms a diffuſe irregular ſhrub, with red flexuoſe *branches*. *Leaves* alternate, elliptical, pointed, ſhining on the upper ſide and ſlightly pubeſcent underneath, margins recurved and beſet here and there with little glands, giving an obſoletely toothed appearance: footſtalks very ſhort. Taſte of the leaves agreeably acid. The flowers grow from the extreme branches on ſolitary filiform *peduncles* curved at the point, one from the axil of each leaf, alternate, yet looking all one way. Or, perhaps, theſe leaves may as properly be conſidered as bractes; though they differ not from the other leaves on the ſame branches. On the branches without flowers the leaves are nearly twice the ſize, but are in other reſpects ſimilar. *Corollas* campanulate with the laciniæ recurved at the point: in our ſpecimen pure white. *Stamens* included: *Anthers* two-awned.

Native of North and South-Carolina; and is conſidered as hardy, but will ſcarcely bear the ſeverity of our ſprings without ſome protection. Flowers from May to July. Propagated by cuttings or layers. Introduced into the Kew Garden in 1765, by Mr. John Cree.

Wm. J. Swainson Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Jan.1. 1814. E. Sansom Sc.

ANCHUSA OCHROLEUCA. PALE-FLOWERED ALKANET.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis, fauce clauſa fornicibus. *Sem.* baſi inſculpta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANCHUSA *ochroleuca;* floribus æqualibus calycibus quinquefidis: fructiferis campanulatis nutantibus, foliis linearilanceolatis ſubundulatis hiſpido-ciliatis, bracteis calyce brevioribus. *Marſchall á Bieb. Fl. Taur.-Caucaſ.* 1. *p.* 125.

BUGLOSSUM ſylveſtre flore albo, folio anguſtiore. *Gerh. Tanaic. in Gmel. Sib.* 4. *p.* 74. *n.* 13. β.

BUGLOSSUM orientale flore luteo. *Tourn. Cor. p.* 6. ?

This ſpecies of *Alkanet*, which has ſometimes been conſidered as a variety of *officinalis*, was communicated to us by Mr. SALISBURY, from his Botanic Garden, in Sloane-Street, in Auguſt laſt. He received it in the ſpring, from the garden of Count ALEXIS DE RAZOUMOWSKY, at Gorenki, near Moſcow, by favour of Dr. FISCHER.

We know of no prior figure of this rare plant.

Native of the Caſpian Caucaſus, and of the neighbourhood of the Volga, growing among the herbage in the open campaign countries.

Biennial; propagated by ſeeds, or parting the roots in the autumn.

Sydt.m Edwards Del Pub by S. Curtis Walworth Jan.y 1814 E. Sansom Sc.

HELIOTROPIUM CORYMBOSUM. LARGE-FLOWERED TURNSOLE.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis, 5-fida, interjectis dentibus: fauce nuda.

Specific Character.

HELIOTROPIUM *corymbosum*; caule fruticoso, foliis lanceolato-ovatis basi angustatis, spicis compositis dichotomis, tubo corollæ calyce bis longiore.

HELIOTROPIUM *corymbosum*; foliis oblongo-lanceolatis, caule fruticoso spicis terminalibus aggregato-corymbosis, laciniis calycinis longis subulatis. *Flor. Peruv.* 2. *p.* 2. *t.* 107. *f. a. Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 156.

HELIOTROPIUM *grandiflorum*. *Donn Fl. Cant. ed.* 6. *p.* 42.

The HELIOTROPIUM *corymbosum*, as a flowering shrub, is far more pleasing to the eye than the common fragrant sort (H. *peruvianum*, *Bot. Mag.* No. 141.) but then it is devoid of that delightful perfume, for which the other is so highly prized, the scent of this, though sweet, being not very agreeable.

We have observed this plant for four or five years past in some of our more curious collections, where it has gone by the name of *grandiflorum*; but it is undoubtedly the species described by RUIZ and PAVON in the Flora Peruviana. We were for some time inclined to regard it as a mere accidental variety of H. *peruvianum*, with which it bears a near affinity; upon a careful comparison of the two, however, we were soon convinced of their being specifically distinct. The flowering *spikes* of our present plant instead of being crowded together, as in *peruvianum*,

peruvianum, are more diffuſe, and ſometimes, when fully expanded, even form a large dichotomous panicle; the teeth of the *calyx* are longer, narrower, and leſs hiſpid, as is the whole plant; the *tube* of the corolla nearly twice the length of the calyx, and expanded upwards; *faux* cloſed by means of five green foldings; the leaves are longer, far more narrowed towards the footſtalk, the tranſverſe veins not half ſo numerous, nor running ſo parallel. This ſpecies is not taken up in the new edition of the Hortus Kewenſis.

Native of Peru. Flowers moſt part of the ſummer. Requires the ſame treatment, and is as eaſily propagated, as the common Heliotropium.

Our drawing was taken at the Hammerſmith Nurſery, Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, in September 1812.

Sydt. Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Jan 1. 1814.

F. Sansom Sc.

HÆMODORUM PLANIFOLIUM. DINGY-FLOWERED HÆMODORUM.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. ſupera (ſemiinfera G.), ſexpartita, perſiſtens, glabra. *Stamina* baſi laciniarum interiorum impoſita. *Germ.* 3-loc., loculis diſpermis. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stig.* 1 (ſ. 3. G.). *Capſ.* ſemiſupera, 3-loba, 3-loc., loculis diſpermis. *Sem.* peltata, compreſſa, marginata.

OBS. Herbæ *glabræ*. Radix *e tuberibus faſciculatis, fuſiformibus, coccineis*. Caules *ſimplices (ſ. ramoſi G.), foliati*. Folia *averſa, plana, ſ. teretiuſcula, baſi ſemivaginanti*. Flores *corymboſi, raro ſpicati*. Brown Prod. Fl. Nov. Holl. 1. 299.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HÆMODORUM *planifolium*; foliis collaterali-diſtichis, linearienſatis, firmulis, æquato-nervoſis, radicalibus paucis(4—6?), caulinis alternatim diſtantibus, erectis, decreſcentibus; caule plurimum altiori, erecto, compreſſo-tereti, flexuoſo, ramoſo; floribus erectis, corymboſo-paniculatis, pedunculis in ramulo ſupernis, faſciculatis, unifloris, ſingulo bracteolis ſubbinis, remotis; corolla turbinatim continua, imbricato-connivente, oblonga, ſubæquali; laciniis rectiuſculis, oblongatis, parum attenuatis, lineolatis, obtuſis, tribus extimis una tertia parte ferme brevioribus; ſtaminibus intimarum et germinis junctioni inſertis, incluſis; filamentis tereti-ſubulatis, ſtrictis, apice incurvulis; antheris erectis, ſagittato-oblongis; germine ſemiſupero, depreſſo-orbiculato, obſolete trilobo, triſtriato; ſtylo triſulco-ſetaceo, filamentis triplo graciliori; ſtigmatibus brevibus, replicatis, antheras ſubſuperantibus; receptaculo ſeminum ſingulo in *fructu adoleſcenti* loculum replente, bilaterali, fungoſo-carnoſo, purpureo-

purpureo-ſuccoſo, utrinque ſemen peltato-lenticulare in foveola ferente. *G.*

HÆMODORUM *planifolium. Brown Prod. Fl. Nov. Holl.* 1. 300.

Desc. *Leaves* of a dull greyiſh green, radical ones nearly a foot in length, about the third of an inch broad; *ſtem* more than two feet high, with the thickneſs of a ſmall quill; *branches* ſhort, adpreſſed; *corolla* of a duſky olive green, about half an inch long; *filaments* and *ſtyle* crimſon; *anthers* vermillion; *pollen* yellow; *germen* green, ſhining, ſoon acquiring a reddiſh brown colour. Native of New-Holland, where it is found in the neighbourhood of Port-Jackſon.

Our drawing was made from a ſpecimen that flowered laſt November in Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy's Nurſery at Hammerſmith, and which had been raiſed from ſeeds imported by Mrs. Paterson. A hardy greenhouſe plant. We had no opportunity of examining the ripe ſeed nor the roots. *G.*

Published by S. Curtis Walworth June 1814 E. Sansom S

LACHENALIA BIFOLIA. COWLED TWO-LEAVED LACHENALIA.

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Generic Character.—Vide Nis. 745, 854, *et* 993.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *bifolia ; (flos mediæ longitudinis ;)* attenuatis. cartilagineo-marginatis, nervoso-ſtriatis, exteriore deorſum cucullato-vaginante, ſcapum ſuperante, interiore aliquoties minore, convoluto-concavo ; racemo remoto-multifloro ; pedicellis flore duplo brevioribus, bracteam ovato-acuminatam ſubſuperantibus ; corolla nutante, curtim cylindrica, baſi tubuloſo-conſtricta, laciniis interioribus rotundo-obtuſis, bilabiato-patulis, exterioribus una quarta circiter brevioribus ; ſtaminibus lacinias interiores æquantibus, declinato-aſſurgentibus. *G.*

Seems to be intermediate between *unifolia* and *pallida* (*mediana* Jacq.), differing from the former, in having two leaves inſtead of one, far ſhorter pedicles in proportion to the flower, and a corolla not ventricoſely campanulate ; from the latter, in the form and relative proportions of the two leaves, by longer pedicles, and a more open-mouthed corolla ; from both in colour of the inflorescence. But as we did not ſee the plant in bloom while under the hand of our draughtſman, we can ſpeak with little confidence of its other differences, indeed with but little of its being really diſtinct from *pallida*. There is a LACHENALIA *roſea* in the Botaniſt's Repoſitory that comes near to this and *pallida ;* but which, according to our judgment, can ſcarcely be a variety of either.

Pub by S Curtis Walworth Jan 1 1819

MORÆA COLLINA (α) MINIATA MINOR. LESSER EQUAL-FLOWERED MORÆA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Inflor. fasciculata, pauci-pluriflora, *spathis* communi bivalvi involutis distincta; raro in spicam separata. *Cor.* supera, erecta involuto-decidua, hexapetalo-partita s. tubuloso sexfida, laciniis obversis, rotatis s. inferne conniventibus, alternis consimilibus; *exterioribus* ungue haud raro barbato, sæpe foveola in basi, lamina nunquam erecta; *interioribus* angustioribus, raro perviſſimis, vel nullis, totis interdum erectis. *Stylus* triquetro-filiformis, erectus liberus. *Stig.* 3, petaliformia, trisaria, antice fornicata, postice carinata, bilabiata labio *interiore* bifido reflexo *exterius* breve retusum multoties s. fere non excedente: raro lineari-radiata, bipartita, segmentis filiformi-convolutis. *Fil.* corollæ limbive disco-imposita, libera s. partim vel omnino connata. *Anth.* erectæ, extrorsæ, lineari-oblongæ, stigmatum faciebus appressæ, segmentisve interfertæ. *Capſ.* membranacea, ovato-globosa ad prismatico-columnarem, 3-loc., loculis biseriato-polyspermis, 3 valv., valvis medio septigeris. *Sem.* septi margini interiori utrinque annexa rotundata s. angulosо-pressa; *albumen* corneum. G.

OBS. Radix *bulbo-tuber*, *integumento exteriore senescente putamineo-fibroso*, *reticulato-rimoso*, folia *radicalia pauca*, *transverse bisaria*, *fistuloso-vaginantia*, *inde convoluto-lorata*, *sæpius caudato-cuspidata*: *raro plana acute canaliculata*, *carinata*, *ne unquam collaterali-disticha*; caulis *culmaceus*, *vaginoso-foliatus*, *simplex ad ramosissimum*, *rami e vagina ad articulos*, *solitarii*, *sæpe plures aggregati*, *raro divisi*; flores *in caule aut ramo terminales*, *sæpius fugaces*. *Jampridem in nota Ni.* 1407 *monuimus* MORÆAM iridioidem *Ni.* 693 *conversis appellationibus in* IRIDEM *transferendam esse*. *In* IRIDE *radix nunquam bulbo-tuberosa*, *in* MORÆA *constanter*. G.

Specific Character and Synonym.

MORÆA *collina*; (*fasciculus* 2—4 *florus*; *cor. bipartita*, *uniformis*, *imberbis*; *fil. in unum connata*; *stig. imminuto-petaliformia*;) folio

folioi mo convoluto-lorato, ſtriatulo, caulem pauci- (bi-?) articulatum ramoſum ſuperante, ramis ſimplicibus ſolitariis vel ſupremis paucis (2—4?) aggregatis; ſpatha generali fuſiformi elongata, ariſtato cuſpidata; germine pedicellato, exſerto, lineari priſmatico; corolla late turbinato-rotata, ſupra recurva, laciniis iſometris; exterioribus duplo latioribus, obovato-oblongis cum acumine, foveola in baſi; interioribus ſpathulato-ligulatis; filamento tubuloſo, villoſo, antheris ſeſſilibus ſubæquali; ſtigmatibus vix altioribus, corolla duplo brevioribus, ſubcuneatis, laxius ſtrictiuſve conniventibus; labiis ſubæqualibus, exteriore retuſo-truncato, revoluto, intus hirſuto, interioris ſegmentis divergentibus, acuminatis? capſula pergamea, priſmatico-columnari. *G.*

MORÆA *collina. Thunb. Diſſ.* 11. *n.* 13. *Prod.* 9. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *tab.* 220. *Fragm.* 14. *n.* 51. *Nobis ſupra N^us.* 1033, 1103. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 1. 110.

MORÆA *miniata. Bot. Repoſit. tab.* 404.

MORÆA *iriopetala.* (α.) *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 224. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 158; *(excluſis in utroque ſynonymis præter Linnæi et Milleri.) var.* β. *ad* MORÆAM triſtem *pertinet.* G.

MORÆA *juncea. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 59. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 2.

SISYRINCHIUM *collinum. Cavanill. Diſſ.* 6. 346. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 578. *Lil. a Redoutè tab.* 250.

S. *elegans. Lil. a Redoutè tab.* 171; *(nec aliorum, cui inflorescentia ſpicatim educta.* G.)

HOMERIA. *Ventenat. Decas Nov. Gen.* 5. *n.* 2. *Paris* 1808.

For a further account of the ſpecies, we refer to No. 1033; for an enumeration of the other genus, to No. 1103. The drawing of the preſent variety was made from a plant that had been imported by Mr. GRIFFIN, from the Cape of Good Hope, and flowered in his conſervatory in the month of September. *G.*

N°1613.

Jd.Mc Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Jan.1. 1814. F. Jukes Sc.

ALSTRŒMERIA SALSILLA. POTATOE-ROOTED ALSTRŒMERIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* ſupera, erecta ad cernuam, hexapetalo-partita, imbricato-connivens, cyathoidi- ſ. cucullato-campanulata, regularis ſ. ringens; laciniis obverſis, 3 (rarius 2) interioribus ungue convoluto-canaliculato. *Stam.* imæ corollæ inſerta, incluſa, erecta ſ. inclinato-curva, alterna ſubbreviora; *anth.* erectæ oblongæ. *Stylus* decurſu conſimili. *Stig.* 3, linearia, replicata. *Fructus capſ.* varie ſphæroidea, coſtato-hexagona, ſ. triſulco-trigona, 3-loc., 3-valv., valvis medio ſeptigeris, ſeptis baſi coadunatis: raro (fœtus pulpa et evalvis) *bacca.* *Sem.* globoſa, receptaculis angulos internas decurrentibus annexa: raro nidulantia; *albumen* corneum. G.

OBS. Plantæ *herbaceæ, perennes;* rhizoma *flagelliforme ſ. truncum, fibris tuberoſo-turgidis ſ. tuberiparis;* caules *plures, ſimpliciſſimi, foliati, erecti ſ. aſſurgentes, ſcandentes ſ volubiles;* folia *ſimplicia, omnia caulina, ſparſa ſ. alterna, obliqua ſ. reſupinata;* inflor. umbellata, *involucro ex foliolis totidem quot radii; pedunculi ſimpliciſſimi, ſ. dichotomo-biflori vel paniculato-pluriflori, bractea in diviſuris: raro* corymboſa *bracteis ſingularibus ſeparata.* G. *fide Floræ peruvianæ quoad pleraque.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALSTRŒMERIA *Salſilla; (volubilis; regularis;)* rhizomate trunco ſ. flagelliformi-producto, fibris globoſo-tuberiparis; foliis alternis, diſtantibus, patentiſſimis, anguſtius ovato-lanceolatis, a ſupinato dorſo pruinuloſis, petiolo torto pluries longioribus; umbella erecta pedunculis (3—15) dichotomo-biflоris ſ. paniculato-plurifloris pedicellis ſupra flexis; germine turbinato-triquetro; coroila nutante, ſubcyathoidi campanulata; lacinis exterioribus obovato-oblongis acumine brevi; interioribus ſublongioribus, ſpathulatis,

latis, lamina orbiculata, unguis canaliculo pruinoſo-labrato; filamentis laxius faſciculatis, villo vix ſenſili tectis, ſtylo triquetro-ſubulata; capſula ſubgloboſa, ſexcoſtata, umbone *(ſtyli reliquo)* mucronato ex areola deglubita præpilata. G.

ALSTRŒMERIA *Salſilla. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 462. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 196. *Ruiz et Pavon. Flor. Peruv.* 3. 61.

A. *edulis. Tuſſac flore des Antilles*: 28 *cum ic. pict. Bot. Repoſit. tab.* 649.

HEMEROCALLIS ſcandens floribus purpureis vulgo Salſilla. *Feuillèe Peruv.* 2. 713. *tab.* 6.

COYOLXOCHITL, ſ. Martagon volubilis mexicanus. *Hernand. Hiſt. Pl.* 267, *quoad fig. tertiam.*

BOMAREÆ ſpecies. *Lam. Encyc. Suppl. ſub* BOMAREA.

DESC. *Rootſtock* about the thickneſs of a common quill; *tubers* produced at the end of each fibre from the ſize of a pea to that of a cherry, flattiſh or completely globular, white; *ſtem* 3—4 feet high, of about the thickneſs of a wheaten ſtraw; *leaves* many, about three inches long, little more than half an inch broad; *corolla* roſe-coloured, about an inch in length, lamina of the inner ſegments green with deep crimſon ſpots. Said to have acquired the name of SALSILLA among the Spaniſh coloniſts of South-America, from the reſemblance of the rootſtock to that of the Sarſaparilla. Native of South-America and the Iſland of St. Domingo, where it grows in the ſhady ſpots of the mountain, twining itſelf round the next ſhrub for ſupport. According to Monſ. TUSSAC, the tubers are known in St. Domingo, by the appellation of "Topinambours blancs," and are uſed for food in the way of potatoes. Introduced from the Botanic Garden in the Iſland of St. Vincent's, about 1801.

Our drawing was made from a plant which flowered in the ſtove at Comteſſe de VANDE's, in October laſt. About three and twenty ſpecies of this beautiful genus are recorded in that moſt valuable work the "Flora Peruviana;" among which the *formoſiſſima* appears to rival even the AMARYLLIS of that name, and the TIGRIDIA *pavonia* (its compatriots) in ſplendour. We are told in the Supplement to LAMARCK's Encyclopædia, that Monſ. MIRBEL has ſeparated the twining-ſtemmed ſpecies of ALSTRŒMERIÆ into a ſeparate genus, which he calls BOMAREA. G.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Feb 1. 1814.

J. Swainson del.

COLUMNEA SCANDENS. CLIMBING COLUMNEA.

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* tubuloſa, incurva, ringens: labio ſuperiore indiviſo, fornicato: inferiore 3-partito, breviore. *Capſ.* 1-locularis. *Sem.* nidulantia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COLUMNEA *ſcandens*; foliis ovatis acutiuſculis integris ſubvilloſis pedunculo ſolitario longioribus, calycis laciniis corolliſque pubeſcentibus: labio ſuperiore indiviſo. *Hort. Kew. ed alt. v.* 4. *p.* 68.

COLUMNEA *ſcandens*; foliis ovatis acutis integerrimis ſubvilloſis, laciniis calycis integris corolliſque pubeſcentibus, labio ſuperiore indiviſo. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 396. *Swartz Obſ.* 249. *Perſoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 164.

COLUMNEA *ſcandens. Jacq. Hort. Vind.* 3. *p.* 27. *t.* 48.

COLUMNEA ſcandens phœniceo flore; fructu albo. *Plum. Gen.* 28. *Icon.* 89. *f.* 1.

COLUMNEA *rotundifolia. Saliſb. Parad. Lond.* 29.

DESC. *Stem* knotted, downy. *Leaves* oppoſite, elliptical, more or leſs round, margin reflexed and ſomewhat criſped, which gives an appearance of being crenulate, thick, ſhining, and roughiſh with ſhort ſtiff hairs on the upper ſurface, paler and downy on the under: when dry the under ſide becomes white. *Peduncles* axillary, ſolitary, one-flowered, rounded, villous, longer than the petiole. *Calyx* five-cleft: *ſegments* equal, erect, deeply toothed, clothed with red hairs towards the baſe. *Corolla* tubular, hairy, bright ſcarlet: *limb* two-lipped: *upper lip* quite entire,

entire, arched, *lower lip* three-cleft : laciniæ lanceolate, lowermoſt more deeply ſeparated. (Some authors deſcribe the upper lip as three-cleft, conſidering the two lateral laciniæ as belonging to it, and the lower lacinia only as the undivided lower lip.) *Stamens* 4, didynamous : *filaments* ſmooth, half the length of the tube : *anthers* two-lobed, glandular at the back. *Germen* ſpindle-ſhaped : *ſtyle* as long as the corolla : *ſtigma* two-lipped, gaping.

Our drawing is imperfect, being taken before the flower was fully expanded.

We ſee no reaſon to think the *rotundifolia* of SALISBURY, in the Paradiſus Londinenſis, to be different from our plant, or from JAGQUIN's above referred to. We have obſerved that the leaves vary conſiderably in length in different ſpecimens, and though they appear to be ſerrated in JACQUIN's figure, in his deſcription he ſays they are entire or only obſoletely crenulate : an appearance which ſome of the leaves have alſo in our drawing, and which we have accounted for in the above deſcription.

Native of the Weſt-Indies. Cultivated, not without difficulty, in the bark ſtove. Said in the Hortus Kewenſis to flower in Auguſt and September. Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS, the latter-end of December.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Feb.y 1.1814.

BARLERIA CRISTATA. CRESTED BARLERIA.

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Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-partitus. *Stam.* 2 longe minora. *Capſ.* 4-angularis, 2-locularis, 2-valvis, claſtica abſque unguibus. *Sem.* 2.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BARLERIA *criſtata*; foliis oblongis integerrimis, calycis foliolis duobus latioribus, [ciliato-ſpinuloſis] duobuſque linearibus acutis. *Sp. Pl.* 887. *Willd.* 3. *p.* 378. *Oſb. It.* 225. *t.* 8. *Bot. Repoſ.* 625. *Perſoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 179.

It is not improbable but that more ſpecies than one have been taken for BARLERIA *criſtata*; we are inclined however to believe that our plant is the ſame as that deſcribed and figured by OSBECK, from whoſe ſpecimens we ſuppoſe that LINNÆUS made his deſcription. The ſynonym quoted by the laſt-mentioned author, and continued by WILLDENOW from MORISON, appears to belong to *Prionitis*, certainly not to this ſpecies.

Our plant grew with an upright branched *ſtem* between two and three feet high, ſwelled at the diviſions of the branches, rounded, ſtriate, pubeſcent. *Leaves* oppoſite, on ſhort foot-ſtalks, ovate-lanceolate, quite entire, on both ſides ſomewhat hiſpid with ſhort ſtiff hairs, and ribbed underneath by ſtrong tranſverſe veins. *Bracteæ* 2, at the baſe of the calyx lanceolate and ciliated. *Calyx* of four leaflets: the two outermoſt ovate-acuminate with pectinated teeth hardly ſpinous, ſtriate, pubeſcent: the two innermoſt awl-ſhaped, quite entire, terminated in a ſharp rigid point, much ſhorter than the outer ones, patent. *Corolla* funnel-ſhaped: *tube* long, ſtraight: *limb* five-cleft, lobes nearly equal, obtuſe, the two upper ones erect and the bottom one more deeply ſeparated, violet-coloured with ſome paler

ſpots

ſpots about the faux. *Stamens* four, two of them the length of the tube, with perfect anthers, two very ſhort, with imperfect anthers. *Germen* ovate: *ſtyle* longer than tube: *ſtigma* dilated upwards and gaping.

Communicated by Meſſrs. Loddiges and Sons. Native of the Eaſt-Indies. Flowers from June to October. Propagated by ſeeds and cuttings.

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DIOSMA OVATA. OVAL-LEAVED DIOSMA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala. *Nectaria* 5, supra germen. *Caps.* 3, seu 5, coalitæ. *Sem.* calyptrata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIOSMA *ovata*; foliis oppositis glabris ovatis integerrimis margine revolutis subtus ferrugineo-punctatis, floribus axillaribus solitariis geminisque.

DIOSMA *ovata*; foliis ovatis glabris marginatis, floribus axillaribus solitariis et geminis. *Thunb. Prod.* 43. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1139. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 247. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 33. *Bot. Repos.* 464.

DIOSMA *pulchella*. *Hottuyn Linn. Pfl. Syst.* 3. *p.* 288. *t.* 21. *f.* 2.

This species of DIOSMA has considerable affinity with *pulchella* (No. 1357), but its *leaves* are opposite, quite entire at the margin, are more obtuse, and, especially when dry, are rolled back at the sides, which makes them appear much narrower than they really are; the dotting underneath consists of ferrugineous, not, as in that of *pulchella*, of pellucid glandular points: the *flowers* are more scattered and not collected towards the extremities of the branches; petals white within side, but being tipped with red on the outside, the plant looks the prettiest when many of the flowers are yet unexpanded.

The leaves both of *ovata* and *pulchella* are particularly strong-scented, and are, with perhaps several other species of DIOSMA, indiscriminately used by the Hottentots, under the name of Bucku, mixed with grease, to perfume their bodies with.

Communicated

Communicated by Meſſrs. Loddiges and Sons, in March 1812: but is ſaid, by Mr. Aiton and in Donn's Catalogue, to flower in May, June, and July; by Mr. Andrews, in the winter months.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Introduced by Mr. Masson. Requires the ſhelter of a greenhouſe, and the ſame treatment as other Cape evergreen ſhrubs.

Sydt.e Edwards Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Feb.y 1. 1817 Engraved

STATICE SPATHULATA. SPATULA-LEAVED SEA-LAVENDER.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, integer, plicatus, ſcarioſus. *Petala* 5. *Sem.* 1, ſuperum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STATICE *ſpathulata;* foliis radicalibus ſpathulatis obtuſis glaucis integerrimis longe petiolatis, ſcapo tereti, floribus racemoſis ſecundis. *Desfont. Atl.* 1. *p.* 275. *Perſoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 333.

STATICE *cordata*, *auriculæfolia*, *oleæfolia*, and *ſpathulata*, ſeem to be very nearly related, and perhaps are ſometimes miſtaken for one another. The firſt, however, is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by its leaves being always obcordate or emarginate at the point; the ſecond comes very near to our plant; but the leaves are deſcribed as acute and terminated with a ſharp mucro and an unbranched ſcape; the third, according to WILLDENOW, has winged branches.

In *ſpathulata*, the leaves are glaucous, without veins, obſoletely three-nerved towards the baſe only, quite obtuſe without any mucro, except a very minute one, hardly viſible to the eye but ſenſible to the touch, on the under ſurface a ſmall diſtance from the end of the leaf; the ſcape and branches are perfectly round; the ſpikes of flowers in two rows; the calyx white with red ſtreaks; the petals obcordate, of a lively red, and larger than the calyx.

Communicated the latter-end of Auguſt 1811, by Mr. W. PRINGLE, Nurſeryman at Sydenham, to whom we are indebted for the communication of ſeveral other curious and rare plants. Native of Barbary. Hardy.

Pub.d by J. Curtis, Walworth, Jul. 1. 1791.

HÆMANTHUS ROTUNDIFOLIUS. ROUND-LEAVED BLOODFLOWER.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Inflor. umbellata; *ſpatha* plurivalvis, corollæformis, raro bivalvis atque reflexa. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* ſupera, erecta, regularis, æqualis, tubuloſo-ſexfida, limbo 6-partito, connivente aut divaricato, longiore quam tubus. *Stam.* ſummo tubo inſita, erecta, exſerta. *Stylus* ſetiformis. *Stig.* ſimplex, v. 3 brevia replicata. *Bacca* globoſa v. oblongata, lævis, exſulca, 3-loc., loculis monoſpermis, uno v. duobus ſterileſcentibus; *ſemen* erectum, loculo conforme; *albumen* carnoſum, durum. *G.*

OBS. Herbæ *bulboſæ, ſcapoſæ;* bulbus *tunicatus v. ſquamoſus, ſquamis amplis ſæpe bifariam imbricatis, ovatus, nudus v. membranis involutus;* rhizoma *ſæpe infra extans, raro multiplex ex adnatis ſobolibus concretum toroſum;* fibræ *tuberoſo-incraſſatæ;* folia *pauca, a plano bifaria, coriaceo-craſſa, anguſte canaliculato-lorata ad latiſſima et plano-orbiculata, raro petiolato-vaginantia lamina tenuiore, medio coſtata;* ſpatha *atque* bacca *ſæpe coloratæ;* umbella *congeſta incluſa ad laxam exſertam;* corollæ *tubus nunc in fauccm ſexgibbam dilatatus. A* multifloro *ad* CRINUM *accedit, ab* albifloro *ad* MASSONIAM. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HÆMANTHUS *rotundifolius;* bulbo ſquamoſo, compreſſe ovato, nudo, ſquamis amplis rotundatis diſticho-conniventibus; foliis duobus, ſcapo tardioribus, divaricatis, rotundatis acumine obſoleto, nervis parallelis creberrimis obſoletius ſtriatis, a ſupino tactui ſubaſperis *(ſcabritie quadam nudo oculo vix percipienda)*, a prono glabratis, cartilagine ſerrato-denticulata marginatis, altero paulo longiore, oblongo-rotundato, altero orbiculato; ſpatha corollæformi, quadrivalvi, ventricoſo-campanulata, valvis alternis exterioribus cordatis; umbella congeſta, parum exſerta; corolla cucullato-infundibuliformi. *G.*

HÆMANTHUS *orbicularis. Donn Hort. Cantab. ed.* 6. 81. *?*

DESC.

Desc. *Leaves* on the upper ſurface of an opaque dull green, rough to the touch; on the under, of a ſhining yellowiſh green, longeſt of the two about five inches long and four broad; *ſcape* about ſix inches high, together with the *umbel* and *ſpathe* of an uniform deep ſcarlet colour. Blooms in Auguſt; foliage full grown in November and December. We loſt the opportunity of examining any part of the plant, but the bulb and leaves. A new and undeſcribed ſpecies, lately introduced by Mr. Griffin, from the Cape of Good Hope, in whoſe conſervatory at South-Lambeth it flowered for the firſt time in Auguſt laſt. We ſuſpect that this gentleman's collection contains more rare and beautiful *Liliaceæ* and *Enſatæ*, than all the private collections round London together, while the liberal communications of the poſſeſſor renders it a benefit to ſcience. We omitted to mention in No. 1611, of the faſciculus for laſt month, that the ſpecies there given (Lachenalia *bifolia*) had been introduced from the Cape of Good Hope by the ſame gentleman, and that our drawing was made from a ſpecimen that flowered in his garden laſt ſummer. *G.*

N.° 1619.

BRUNSVIGIA MULTIFLORA. The SCARLET BRUNSWIC-LILY, or CHANDELIER-FLOWER.

Generic Character.—Vide No. 1443.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BRUNSVIGIA *multiflora ; (corolla ringens ;)* bulbo ovato-ſphærico, integumentis cruſtaceo-membranaceis, rhizomate infra extante, fibris tuberoſo-craſſis ; foliis pluribus divaricato bifariis, lingulato-obverſis v. obovato-oblongis, rotundato acuminatis, craſſiuſculis, planis, ſcapo compreſſo-columnari inflorescentiam longitudine parum excedente tardioribus, exterioribus humi recumbentibus ; umbella numeroſa, bracteato-interſtincta, brachiato-diſpanſa ; pedunculis craſſis, ſtrictis, cum germine clavato-continuis, rotundato-trigonis, ſulcatis, flore aliquoties longioribus, germine turbinato, lobato-triquetro lobis compreſſis, polyſpermo, corolla decurvo-aſſurgente, hexapetalo-partita, urceolato-campanulata, ad juncturam cum germine conſtricta, antice gibba, ore obliquata, recurva, laciniis ſubæqualibus, oblongo-acuminatis, quatuor lateralibus falcato-aſſurgentibus, concavis, ſumma paulo majori, revoluto-incumbente, plana ; ſtaminibus una ſexta circiter brevioribus, faſciculato-aſſurgentibus ; filamentis cavitati nectariferæ fundi adnatis, filiformi-ſubulatis, firmis, alterne longioribus ; ſtylo triquetro-ſubulato, parum craſſiori, apiculo ſtigmatoſo trifido puberulo ; capſula obcordato-turbinata, alato-trigona, divaricato-venoſa, angulis coſtatis ; ſeminum teſta nigra. *G.*

BRUNSVIGIA *multiflora. Dryander in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 230. *Nobis ſupra No.* 1443, *verſo folio ſecundo, in Spec. Enum.*

AMARYLLIS *Joſephinæ. Lil. a Redoutè,* 7. *tab.* 370, 371, 372.

AMARYLLIS *orientalis. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 422. *Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. 320. *Burm. Prod. Fl. Capenſ.* 9. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 11. *L'Heritier Sert. Angl.* 14. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 420. *Jacq. Hort. Schœnb.* 1. *tab.* 39. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 58.

A. *multiflora* foliis linguæformibus, corolla inæquali. *Bütner Enum. Meth. Pl. in Carm. Cuno.* 215.

HÆMANTHUS

HÆMANTHUS *orientalis. Thunb. Prod. Fl. Capenſ.* 59.
NARCISSUS indicus orientalis. *Swert. Floril. tab.* 3. *f.* 1. *ſine flore.*
N. indicus flore liliaceo ſphæricus. *Ferrari Flor.* 125. *tab.* 129, 130, 131.
LILIO-NARCISSUS indicus phœniceus ſphæricus vulgo polyanthos. *Barrelier. Ic.* 1037, 1038.
L.-N. indicus maximus ſphæricus floribus pluribus rubris liliaceis. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 1. 368. *ſect.* 4. *tab.* 10. *fig.* 35.
BRUNSVIGIA. *Heiſter. Monogr. cum iconibus.*
CRINUM Candelabrum. *Hortulanis colonicis C. B. Spei.*

DESC. *Bulb* tunicate, attaining the ſize of a child's head, integuments brown, fibres as thick as a common quill; *leaves* 5—8 inches long, 2—3 broad, ſmooth, ſtriate; *ſcape* 8—12 inches high, an inch or more in diameter; *peduncles* ſix inches long, as thick as a large quill; *corolla* rather more than two inches long, of a bright ſcarlet colour, ſegments half an inch broad; *anthers* black-purple; *capſule* nearly two inches long, ſemitranſparent, of a light brown colour, deeply depreſſed at the ſummit. In the preſent ſpecies, as well as in *falcata* (ſee No. 1443 of the preſent work) the ſtem is very ſhort in proportion to its thickneſs, as alſo to the other parts of the plant. Spontaneous ſpecimens have been known to have a capſule four inches long, a ſtem a foot and an half high, with the other parts in proportion. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it is ſaid in the Hortus Kewenſis to have been introduced by Mr. MALCOLM, in 1767; it had however been cultivated by the author of the Gardener's Dictionary, previous to that period. Known in the Dutch and Italian gardens nearly a century and an half ago. The older Botaniſts ſuppoſed it to be an Eaſt-Indian vegetable, an error that miſled LINNÆUS into the adoption of the ſpecific name of *orientalis*. Monſ. REDOUTE, in his ſplendid work on the Liliaceous plants (ignorant of its having been already recorded) has named it after the Empreſs JOSEPHINE of France. The Bulbs, when of a proper age, are conſtant and regular in the production of bloom; but theſe being rare in our collections, and immature ones not unfrequent in them, and the laſt remaining years without ſhewing any ſign of flowering, have cauſed the plant to be deemed to be difficult of ſucceſsful cultivation. Our drawing was made from a ſpecimen that bloomed in September laſt, and which had been kept in the tan-bed of the hot-houſe, at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS, at Hackney, by whom the bulb had been imported; the leaves were grown out in November. The bloom has no ſcent. *G.*

N.1020.

Syd.th Edwards Del.

Pub.by S. Curtis Walworth Feb.1.1814.

STRUMARIA GEMMATA. JEWELLED-FLOWERED STRUMARIA.

Generic Character.—Vide No. 1363.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STRUMARIA *gemmata ; (gynandra ;)* bulbo ovato ; foliis ſcapo tereti tardioribus, ſubtrinis, lanceolato-loratis acumine brevi, glabris, ciliolatis, lateraliter ſubfalcatis ; umbella pluriflora, laxa, diffuſa ; pedunculis gracilibus, ſtrictis, lævibus, ſpatha acuminata floreque pluries longioribus ; corolla ſubnutante, micante, hexapetalo-ſtellata, bullis ſenis chryſtallino-glanduloſis proſtrato-ovatis in diſco ; laciniis oblongis, criſpis, utrinque inflexis, exterioribus apiculo puberulo ; genitalibus gynandris, puncticulato-pruinoſis, incluſis ; filamentis imo ſtylo inſertis, ſetiformibus, patentiſſimis, gutta limpida in axillis, alterne ſubbrevioribus ; antheris erectis, ovato-rotundis ; ſtylo ſtaminibus iſometro, ovato-pyramidali, inferne inſtar bulbi ventricoſo exſulco, ſuperne ſubulato-attenuato triſulco ; ſtigmatibus clauſis v. replicatis ; capſula tenuiſſime membranacea, oblato-globoſa, trigibba, ſemine bulbaceo-laxato ſingulum loculum *(plerumque ad debiſcentiam uſque)* replente. *G.*

DESC. *Bulb* tunicate, in the preſent ſpecimen naked, about the ſize of a pigeon's egg ; *leaves* 2—3, about three-parts of an inch broad ; *ſtem* about a foot high, rather thicker than a crow-quill ; *peduncles* ſtraight, elaſtic, about four inches long ; *corolla* ſcarcely an inch in diameter, whitiſh within, pale-roſe-coloured without, having a green keeled line down the centre of the back of each ſegment ; *parts of fructification* white, and, when viewed through a magnifier, plainly froſted over with cloſe minute points. An unrecorded ſpecies, differing from all yet known to us, in being completely gynandrous ; we had already noted in our generic character, in No. 1363, that others were partly ſo as well as monadelphous. A native of the Cape of Good Hope. Lately introduced by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, in whoſe conſervatory

conſervatory at the Hammerſmith Nurſery our drawing was made from a ſpecimen that flowered in Auguſt laſt; probably the firſt ever ſeen in any European garden. This collection, we are glad to hear, has been lately enriched with ſome bulbs of that fine plant the LILIUM *japonicum*, ſo that we may now hope that our gardens will be much ſooner in poſſeſſion of that very ornamental ſpecies than we expected they could be, at the time we publiſhed the account of it in a late number. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 1416, l. 22, pro "*Schwartz*" lege "*Swartz.*"
No. 1612, l. 18, *pro* "diſco-impoſita" *lege* "diſco impoſita."
No. 1612, l. 2, à calce pag. pro "*cor. bipartita,*" lege "*cor. hexapetalo-partita.*"
No. 1612, verſ. fol. l. 1, *pro* folioi mo" *lege* "folio imo."
——— 13, *pro* puncto interrogationis *pone* ſemicolon.
——— 5, from the bottom, *for* "of the other genus" *read* "of the others of the Genus."
No. 1613, on the other ſide the leaf, l. 6, from the bottom, *for* "rival even the AMARYLLIS of that name, and the TIGRIDIA *pavonia* (its compatriots) in ſplendour." *read* "rival in ſplendour even its compatriots the AMARYLLIS of the ſame name and TIGRIDIA *pavonia.*"

Sydm. Edwards. Del. Pub.by S. Curtis Walworth Mar.1. 1814. F. Sansom Sc.

MAGNOLIA CONSPICUA. LILY-FLOWERED MAGNOLIA, or YU-LAN.

Clafs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 3-phyllus. *Petala* 9. *Capf.* 2-valves, imbricatæ. *Sem.* baccata, pendula.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MAGNOLIA *conſpicua*; foliis obovatis obtuſis cum acumine poſt antheſin prodeuntibus. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 3. *p.* 330.

MAGNOLIA *conſpicua*; foliis poſt flores prodeuntibus, petiolis gracilibus laminis late obcuneatis: petalis 9, 3 exterioribus vix minoribus: germinibus ovato-lanceolatis. *Saliſb. Parad.* 38.

LE YU-LAN. *Mem. Chin. v.* 3. *p.* 441.

Native of China, where we are told by the author of the above-quoted memoirs that it forms a pyramidal tree thirty or forty feet high; but with us it hitherto appears only as a ſtraggling ſhrub, which bloſſoms freely before it arrives at any conſiderable ſize. The flowers are uſually produced ſingly at the extremities of the branches, and for the moſt part fall off before the leaves make their appearance; and on this account it is far leſs agreeable to the eye than the MAGNOLIA *grandiflora*, whoſe magnificent bloſſoms are beautifully contraſted, by being emboſomed in large ſhining leaves.

Two other varieties are ſaid to be known in China, one with pale roſe-coloured, and the other with double bloſſoms; but neither has found its way into our gardens, and indeed are extremely rare even in China.

As

As moſt deciduous trees are leſs impatient of cold than thoſe that are evergreen, it is not improbable but that the MAGNOLIA *conſpicua* may bear our winters in the open ground; but our ſprings are generally too rough to allow us to expect that the bloſſoms which appear ſo early in the year will arrive at tolerable perfection without ſhelter.

Propagated by cuttings or by inarching on ſome of the more common ſpecies. Flowers in February, March, and April. Introduced in 1780, by the Right Hon. Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. K. B.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. KNIGHT'S Exotic Nurſery, King's-Road, Little-Chelſea.

Mrs Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth, March 1819.

F. Sansom Sc

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS (γ.) IMBRICATUS.
WHEAT-EAR CARNATION.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. cylindricus, 1-phyllus: baſi ſquamis 4. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Capſ.* cylindrica 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIANTHUS *Caryophyllus;* floribus ſolitariis, ſquamis calycinis ovatis acutis breviſſimis, petalis crenatis imberbibus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 674. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 79.
(α.) flore ſimplici. *Eng. Bot.* 214.
(β.) flore pleno. *Vide ſupra No.* 39.
(γ.) *imbricatus;* ſquamis calycinis multiplicatis.
DIANTHUS *Caryophyllus.* δ.—flore pleno ex ſolis ſquamis calycinis longiſſime imbricatis. *Hort. Cliff.* 164. *Sp. Pl.* 587.
CARYOPHYLLUS ſpicam frumenti referens. *Eph. Nat. Cur. Cent.* 3. *p.* 368. *t.* 9.
CARYOPHYLLUS peregrinus ſpica triticea. *Weinm. Phyt. t.* 339.

As long as any attention has been paid to the flower-garden, the Carnation or double variety of Clove-Pink has been at all times a favourite object of cultivation in this country; and innumerable names have been given by Florists to as many trifling varieties, differing only in colour, degree of multiplication of the petals, or in the form and manner of their opening.

The increaſe of the number of the petals, frequently to the excluſion of the ſtamens, is the moſt uſual deviation from nature, and makes that kind of monſtroſity which, for want of a more appropriate name, we ſomewhat improperly call a double flower.

The

The variety we have here given, ariſes from the multiplication of the four ſcales at the baſe of the calyx, continued ſometimes the length of the finger, to the excluſion of the other parts of the flower, and forming a four-ſided ſpike, not unaptly compared to an ear of wheat. When the multiplication of the ſcales is leſs extenſive, a more or leſs perfect flower is produced. In all the plants that we have ſeen, the flowers were double; but in that deſcribed by LINNÆUS in his Hortus Cliffortanus, it was ſingle.

A monſtroſity, occaſioned by the multiplication of the parts of the calyx, is ſo extremely rare, that LINNÆUS remarked he had hardly ſeen another inſtance of it; and he thought it of ſufficient importance to induce him to affix to this variety the trivial name of *imbricatus*.

We do not find this ſingular monſtroſity mentioned by PARKINSON, nor is any notice taken of it, except the mere quotation of the Linnean name in MARTIN'S MILLER'S Dictionary; and it is altogether omitted in both editions of the Hortus Kewenſis.

Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by Mr. M'KIRK, in September laſt, and we received ſpecimens exactly ſimilar ſome years ſince, from Mr. DAVY, Nurſeryman and Floriſt, King's-Road, Chelſea.

Wm.ᵐ Edwards Del.t Pub.d by C. Curtis, Walworth, Nov.r 1.st 1814. F. Bauer sc.t

ARNOPOGON DALECHAMPII. GREAT-FLOWERED SHEEPS-BEARD.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* plumosus, stipitatus. *Cal.* 1-phyllus, octo-partitus, turbinatus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARNOPOGON *Dalechampii;* calycibus pubescentibus inermibus, foliis runcinato-dentatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1496. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 433. *Persoon Syn.* 360.

TRAGOPOGON *Dalechampii;* calycibus monophyllis corolla brevioribus inermibus foliis runcinatis. *Sp. Pl.* 1110. *Hort. Cliff.* 382. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 9. *Gært. Fruct.* 2. *p.* 369. *t.* 159. *f.* 4. *Desfont. Atl.* 2. *p.* 218. *Villars Dauph.* 3. 70. *Allion. Pedem. n.* 843. *Martyn Mill. Dict.*

UROSPERMUM *Dalechampii. Scop. Juss. Gen. p.* 170. *Lam. et Decand. Fl. Franc.* 4. *p.* 62.

TRAGOPOGONOIDES perennis, Calthæ folio magno flore. *Vaill. Acad.* 1721. *p.* 204.

TRAGOPOGON *verticillatum. Lam. Fl. Fr.* 74.

HIERACIUM asperum, flore magno dentis leonis. *Bauh. Pin.* 127.——H. magnum. *Dalech. Hist.* 569. *Ic.*

HIERACIUM foliis et floribus dentis leonis bulbosi. *Lob. Ic.* 238. *Park. Theat.* 788 *?*

HIERACIUM sulphureum incisis foliis montanum. *Barrel. Rar.* 1043. *t.* 209.

HEDYPNOIS monspessulana sive Dens leonis monspessulana. *Bauh. Hist.* 2. *p.* 1036. *Gesn. Ic. Lig. t.* 7. *f.* 63.

ARNOPOGON has been separated by modern Botanists from TRAGOPOGON, on account of the calyx being of one entire

entire piece, divided upwards into eight ſegments; whereas in the latter the calyx conſiſts of ſeveral diſtinct leaflets.

Scopoli firſt made a diſtinct genus of it, and gave it the name of Urospermum, which was adopted by Jussieu, and has been ſince retained by Lamarck and Decandolle. We do not know why Willdenow thought fit to reject it for that of Arnopogon; but as the latter name is adopted by Persoon and in the new edition of the Hortus Kewenſis, we think it beſt to deviate from our general plan of giving a preference to the right of priority.

A hardy perennial, native of Spain and of the ſouthern parts of France, growing eſpecially about Montpelier. Cultivated by Philip Miller before 1739. Communicated by Mr. Whitley, from the Fulham Nurſery.

W.m Edwards Del.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Wakefield Mar

HOVEA LANCEOLATA. LANCE-LEAVED HOVEA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. bilabiatus: labio ſuperiore ſemibifido retuſo. *Stam.* omnia connexa. *Carina* obtuſa. *Legum.* ſeſſile, ſubrotundum, ventricoſum, diſpermum. *Sem.* ſtrophiolata. *Brown in Hort. Kew.* POIRETIA. *Smith in Linn. Tranſ. vol.* 9. *p.* 304.

Specific Character and Synonym.

HOVEA *lanceolata*; ramis vimineis, foliis lanceolatis mucronatis ſubtus pubeſcentibus, floribus axillaribus geminis.
POIRETIA *diverſifolia. Herb. Bankſ.?*

Dr. SMITH, in the 9th volume of the Tranſactions of the Linnean Society, dedicated this genus to M. POIRET, "the able continuator of the botanical part of the French Encyclopedie, ſince it was given up by M. LAMARCK." But M. VENTENAT had, ſome time prior to this, eſtabliſhed another genus in honour of the ſame Botaniſt; on which account Mr. BROWN, yielding to right of priority, thought fit to apply a new name to this genus, which he has dedicated to ANTON. PANTALEON HOVE, a Poliſh naturaliſt, author of a manuſcript journal to Guzerat, in the years 1787 and 1788, preſerved in the Bankſian library.

We regret, however, that Mr. BROWN did not rather preſerve the name of POIRETIA; becauſe VENTENAT's genus is little known, and has not, we believe, been taken up by any other author, and being taken out of one long-eſtabliſhed, would probably, on that account, be leſs agreeable to M. POIRET himſelf. But as the Hortus Kewenſis will be regarded as the moſt authentic ſource for the nomenclature of the plants,

cultivated

cultivated in our gardens, we reluctantly yield up POIRETIA, rather than run the risk of occasioning confusion of names.

The plant here figured, is certainly a distinct species from either of those recorded in the Hortus Kewensis; but we are not quite certain that it is the *diversifolia* of the Banksian Herbarium, which Mr. BROWN proposes to call by the name that we have adopted for our plant. Nor, indeed, for want of an opportunity of examining the original, either in a living or in a dried state can we be altogether certain of the identity of the genus, as Mr. BROWN has favoured us with a sight of specimens not very unlike our plant, which he considers as belonging to a distinct, though nearly related genus.

Our plant was communicated in the beginning of April 1813, by Messrs. MALCOLM and SWEET, from their extensive collection at Stockwell-Common. Native of New-Holland. Requires the shelter of a greenhouse.

Pyd.ᵗʳ Edwards Del.

Pub.ᵈ by S. Curtis, Walworth, May 1, 1811.

MYLOCARYUM LIGUSTRINUM. PRIVET-LEAVED MYLOCARYUM, OR BUCK-WHEAT-TREE.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: foliolis ſuborbiculatis. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Stigma* capitatum, trigonum, ſeſſile. *Capſ.* 3-alata, 3-locularis. *Sem.* ſolitaria.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

MYLOCARYUM *liguſtrinum. Willd. Enum. p.* 454. *Purſh Fl. Amer. Sept. p.* 302.
CLIFTONIA. *Herb. Bankſ.*
WALTERIANA *carolinienſis. Fraſer's Catal.*

The BUCK-WHEAT-TREE, which gets this name from the ſimilarity of its ſeed-veſſels to thoſe of POLYGONUM *Fagopyrum*, is an elegant evergreen ſhrub, which in its native ſoil grows to the height of eight feet and upwards.

It is ſo well deſcribed by Mr. PURSH, that it is needleſs to repeat a deſcription of it here. In one reſpect only our obſervation does not agree with this author, which is that he deſcribes the pedicles as having two bractes in the middle, whereas we found only one at the baſe of each.

Found in Carolina and Georgia, by the late Mr. JOHN FRASER, who was very deſirous of dedicating it to his friend, Mr. THOMAS WALTER, author of the Flora Caroliniana, the accuracy of whoſe deſcriptive characters we have had frequent opportunities of witneſſing. But there being already a WALTHERIA and a GUALTHERIA, he was driven to the inadmiſſible expedient of giving an adjective termination to the name.

As many collectors may have the plant under the appellation given to it in FRASER's Catalogue, the quotation of it as

as a ſynonym may have its uſe; and we embrace with pleaſure the only opportunity afforded us of complying, in ſome degree, with the wiſh of the diſcoverer, in making it the means of recording his grateful attachment to his botanical friend.

Native of the dry borders of ſwamps in Georgia and South-Carolina. Propagated by cuttings. Will hardly bear the ſeverity of our winters, without the ſhelter of a greenhouſe. Flowers in May and June. Communicated by Meſſrs. FRASER, from their Nurſery in Sloane-Square.

Wm Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth. Mar 1. 1814.

ERICA TOGATA. LARGE-CUPPED HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* perſiſtens: limbo 4-fido. *Antheræ* ante antheſin per foramina duo lateralia connexæ. *Capſ.* 4—8-locularis, 4—8-valvis.

(IV. *Calycinæ* A. *Antheræ criſtatæ. Hort. Kew.*)

Specific Character.

ERICA *togata*; foliis oppoſitis adpreſſis, bracteis a calyce remotis, calycibus cyathiformibus magnis: foliolis orbiculatis mucronatis, corollis urceolatis, antheris ſubcriſtatis.

DESC. A delicate *ſhrub*, with ſlender twiggy branches. *Leaves* keeled, acute, oppoſite, cloſely adpreſſed to the ſtem, equal in length to the ſpaces between the pairs. *Flowers* terminal, in bunches of from four to ſix together. *Bractes* bright red, a ſmall one at the baſe of each peduncle, and a pair larger near the middle, remote from the calyx. *Calyx* cup-ſhaped, larger than, but not ſo long as, the corolla: *leaflets* nearly round, concave, mucronate. *Corolla* urceolate: *tube* conical: *limb* ſpreading, acute. *Anthers* ſo minutely creſted, that they are hardly viſibly ſo to the naked eye. *Germen* fluted, nearly cylindrical. *Style* longer than the filaments. *Stigma* club-ſhaped, ſhining.

This beautiful little ſhrub, covered with a profuſion of flowers of a fine red colour, we have ſeen only in the ſuperb collection of Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, at Hammerſmith, where

where our drawing was made in July laſt. It does not appear to us to have been before deſcribed. Belongs to the ſame diviſion as *corifolia (articularis*, Bot. Mag. No. 423) *elegans*, No. 966, *andromedæflora*, No. 1250, and *glauca*, No. 580; but has the neareſt affinity with the one figured by Mr. ANDREWS, under the name of *oppoſitifolia*; in which however the bracles are not remote from the calyx, and the anthers are naked, as deſcribed by Mr. ANDREWS, and confirmed by our own examination.

Mr. DRYANDER has remarked, that all the ſpecies of this ſection, except *ſquamoſa*, have ternate leaves; but our preſent plant and *oppoſitifolia* of ANDREWS, make two other exceptions to this rule.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope.

Published by Reeve, Wallworth & Co. Strand, May 1st 1814.

SPILANTHES CROCATA. SAFFRON-FLOWERED SPILANTHES.

Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum, conicum. *Sem.* compreſſo-plana, membranaceo-marginata. *Pappus* ariſtis 2; altera ſæpe minore. *Cal.* ſubæqualis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SPILANTHES *crocata*; foliis oppoſitis eroſo-dentatis decurrentibus, floribus globoſis, calyce polyphyllo imbricato, feminibus alatis.

BIDENS *crocata*; caule alato foliis pinnatifidis. *Cav. Ic. v.* 1. *p.* 66. *t.* 99.

BIDENS *crocata*; floribus diſcoideis, calyce imbricato, foliis ſcabro-canis eroſo-dentatis, caulinis ſublyratis, radicalibus ovatis, caule quadrialato. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1723. *Perſoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 394.

SPILANTHES and BIDENS do not appear to have been defined with ſufficient accuracy to allow of all the ſpecies being deciſively arranged; and VERBESINA differs from neither, except in the preſence of a radius to the flower. At preſent it ſeems ſafeſt to arrange ſuch ſpecies as have flat marginated ſeeds under the former, and thoſe with angulated ſeeds under the latter. It is upon this principle that we have referred our preſent plant to SPILANTHES. It is probable however that future obſervations will ſeparate all the South-American from the Eaſt-Indian ſpecies, with which they have little ſimilarity of habit.

The *Calyx* in SPILANTHES *crocata* conſiſts of many leaflets, imbricated, the lower ſeries ſhorter than the upper ones. The

paleæ

paleæ are keeled and terminate in an acute point. *Florets* funnel-ſhaped, contracted below into a filiform pedicle: *limb* five-cleft, reflexed. *Style* longer than the florets, and *ſtigmas* revolute. *Leaves* oppoſite, hairy, variouſly cut at the edges, decurrent down the footſtalk, and continued thence down the ſtem to the next joint, which makes the *ſtem* four-winged. The *ſeeds* are flat, with a broad, white, membranaceous margin, emarginate, and crowned with two equal, erect briſtles. Has not a conical *receptacle*.

It is a loſty hot-houſe plant. Native of Mexico. The ſpecimen from which our drawing was made, was communicated by Meſſrs. Whitley, Brame, and Milne, of the Fulham Nurſery, in February 1813. The ſame plant was raiſed by Aylmer Burke Lambert, Eſq. by whom we were favoured with a ſpecimen with mature ſeeds.

GOMPHOCARPUS FRUTICOSUS. WILLOW-LEAVED GOMPHOCARPUS.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Aſclepiadea. *Maſſæ pollinis* læves, 10, pendulæ. *Corona ſtaminea* ſimplex, 5-phylla: foliolis cucullatis, utrinque unidentatis. *Cor.* reflexa. *Folliculi* echinati ſpinis innocuis. BROWN *Aſclep. et in Hort. Kew.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GOMPHOCARPUS *fruticoſus*; foliis lineari-lanceolatis glabris. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 80.

ASCLEPIAS *fruticoſa*; foliis revolutis lanceolatis, caule fruticoſo. *Spec. Pl.* 315. *Willd.* 1. 1271. *Thunb. Prod.* 47.

ASCLEPIAS caule erecto fruticoſo, foliis lanceolatis, umbellis nutantibus, conceptaculis inflatis piloſis. *Hort. Cliff.* 78.

APOCYNUM erectum africanum, villoſo fructu, ſalicis folio. *Mill. Icon. t.* 45. *Herm. Parad.* 23. *t.* 24.

APOCYNUM erectum elatius, ſalicis anguſto folio, folliculis piloſis. *Pluk. Alm.* 36. *t.* 138. *fig.* 2.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope and an old inhabitant of our greenhouſes, where it thrives well and frequently ripens its ſeeds. But the plant ſhould be removed out of the greenhouſe or the ſeed-veſſels be plucked off before they burſt, otherwiſe the down of the ſeeds being blown about the houſe, and adhering to whatever it touches, is apt to disfigure all the ſurrounding foliage.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth. Apr. 1. 1819.

STATICE CONSPICUA. SHEWY SEA-LAVENDER.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, integer, plicatus, ſcarioſus. *Petala* 5. *Sem.* 1. ſuperum.

Specific Character.

STATICE *conſpicua*; ſcapo ſubfolioſo, ramis triquetris alatis, floribus aggregatis interrupte ſpicatis, bracteis acuminatis calyce longioribus.

This ſpecies has a very near affinity with STATICE *ſpecioſa* (No. 656), and we obſerve the ſame plant in Mr. LAMBERT's Herbarium, under that name, with PALLAS's own ſignature. But upon a careful compariſon of this ſpecimen, which appears to have been ſent by PALLAS to Profeſſor MURRAY, with others of *ſpecioſa*, and even with the one preſerved in his own herbarium, now in Mr. LAMBERT's poſſeſſion, we cannot help conſidering them as diſtinct. The *leaves*, which however vary much in ſize, are not only ſmaller but much more acute, and terminate gradually in a ſharp mucro; the *ſcape* is always much leſs branched; the *ſtipulæ* longer, more pointed, and leafy, not ſcarioſe as in *ſpecioſa*, where they grow at the diviſions of the branches only, and were on that account termed bractes in our deſcription; the *branches* are winged, but the wings are narrower and not curled. But perhaps the moſt important difference is, that the *bractes* have a much broader membranaceous border, and are elongated to an awl-ſhaped point, extending beyond the calyx. The *flowers* grow in diſtinct cluſters, making an interrupted ſpike.

Raiſed by Mr. LODDIGES, about ten years ſince, from Siberian ſeeds: but to whom we are indebted for the communication of the plant from which our drawing was made, having loſt our memoranda, we cannot now aſcertain. Flowers in May and June. Both this and *ſpecioſa*, although ſufficiently hardy with reſpect to cold, are preſerved with the greateſt difficulty; and are perhaps not at preſent to be met with in this country.

CIMICIFUGA PALMATA. PALMATE-LEAVED BUG-WORT.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA TETRAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4—5-phyllus. *Pet.* 4—8, cartilaginea. *Capſ.* 1—5, ſeu plures, oblongæ, futura laterali dehiſcentes, polyſpermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CIMICIFUGA *palmata*; foliis ſimplicibus palmatis, floribus apetalis dichotome ſubpaniculatis polygynis.

CIMICIFUGA *palmata*; foliis ſimplicibus palmatis, floribus dichotome-paniculatis ſubcorymboſis polygynis, capſulis breviſſimis ſubgloboſo-capitatis. *Purſh Fl. Am. Sept. p.* 373.

CIMICIFUGA *palmata*; foliis ſimplicibus, palmatis: floribus dichotome ſubpaniculatis, polygynis. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am.* 1. *p.* 316.

CIMICIFUGA *palmata* was firſt deſcribed by MICHAUX, and was brought to this country by Mr. LYONS. We received it from Mr. WILLIAM KENT, of Clapton, but our drawing was taken from a ſpecimen communicated to our draughtſman by the Honourable WILLIAM HERBERT.

The ſpecies of this genus muſt be very puzzling to young ſtudents of the Linnean ſyſtem; no two of them according in the number of piſtils, which vary from one to twelve and upwards. Nor are the other parts of the flower at all conſtant; our preſent plant, in all the ſpecimens which we have examined, is perfectly apetalous.

Syd.Edwards Del. Pub.by S. Curtis Walworth Apr.1.1814. F. Sansom Sc.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Jan. 1. 1814.

SAGITTARIA SINENSIS. CHINESE ARROW-HEAD.

Class and Order.

MONŒCIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.—Vide Nº. 1632.

Specific Character and Synonym.

SAGITTARIA *sinensis*; foliis trifidis tripartitisve: lobis subæqualibus nervosis, scapo ramoso polygono, flore masculo terminali.

SAGITTARIA *sagittifolia. Lour. Cochin. p.* 570.

We had the honour to receive specimens of this plant from the Right Honourable the COUNTESS OF ESSEX, in October last, from her Ladyship's aquarium in Cashiobury-Park.

It is a native of China and Cochinchina; and, upon consulting LOUREIRO, we find an exact description of it, under the name of SAGITTARIA *sagittifolia* of LINNÆUS, which he supposed it to be, but from which it differs very materially. The *leaves* are very large, strongly nerved, three-lobed, subsagittate: *lobes* nearly equal, patent, the middle one somewhat broadest and most obtuse; the *scape* is longer than the petioles, branched, fluted or many-angled: *flowers* in whorls of three together, on short *pedicles*: *male flower* at the extremity of the spikes.

In the Species Plantarum, there is a SAGITTARIA *trifolia* from China, for which a figure in PETIVER'S Gazophylacium is quoted; but that figure is so unlike to our plant, that we cannot suppose them to be the same, although we have been informed that in this the lobes of the leaves are sometimes divided quite to the footstalk, in which case they would become ternate.

Scott^a Edwards Del.

Published by S. Curtis Walworth, April 1. 1814.

F. Sansom Sc.

SAGITTARIA RIGIDA. BRITTLE-STALKED ARROW-HEAD.

Clafs and Order.

MONŒCIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. *Cal.* 3-phyllus. *Cor.* 3-petala. *Filam.* fere 24.

FEM. *Cal.* 3-phyllus. *Cor.* 3-petala. *Piſtilla* multa. *Sem.* multa, nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SAGITTARIA *rigida*; foliis lanceolatis carinatis, petiolis triquetris, ſcapis teretibus ſimplicibus, capitulis femineis ſeſſilibus, ſtolonibus reptantibus.

SAGITTARIA *rigida*; foliis anguſto-lanceolatis inferne carinatis rigidis utrinque acutiſſimis, ſcapo ramoſo, floribus monoicis. *Purſh Fl. Amer. Sept.* 397.

SAGITTARIA *bulboſa*. *Donn Hort. Cant. ed.* 6. *p.* 246.?

This ſpecies of SAGITTARIA increaſes very faſt by runners, inſomuch that in a ſhort time it overran the aquarium in Mr. VERE's garden at Kenſington-Gore. The ſtems are remarkably brittle, whence our Engliſh name. The female flowers are ſeſſile, a character which Mr. PURSH mentions as being peculiar to his *heterophylla*. We are informed by this Botaniſt, that our plant is the ſame as the one deſcribed by him under the name of *rigida*, of which he brought no ſpecimen, and had only a ſhort imperfect deſcription taken at the time of obſerving it, to frame his character from.

As in ſome other ſpecies, in this genus, bulbs are occaſionally produced, but thoſe not being peculiar to our plant, and Mr. DONN's *bulboſa* not having been any where deſcribed, we have

have only traditional evidence of the identity of his plant with ours, and have therefore not adopted his name.

Not having had an opportunity of examining this plant in a living ſtate ourſelves, we are indebted to Mr. ANDERSON for the knowledge of its increaſing by runners, and of its remarkable brittleneſs; by whom we are alſo informed that it is a native of Canada; and that it was introduced by the Right Honourable Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. who received it from the late Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, in 1806. DONN gives 1798 for the year of introduction of his *bulboſa*. It is a perfectly hardy perennial.

Pub.d by S.t Curtis Botanic.h Garden Lambeth, April 1 1804

R. Cunningham Sc.

PAPAVER NUDICAULE (β.) YELLOW-FLOWERED, NAKED-STALKED POPPY.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala. *Cal.* 2-phyllus. *Capſ.* 1-locularis, ſub ſtigmate perſiſtente poris dehiſcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PAPAVER *nudicaule ;* capſulis (erectis) hiſpidis, ſcapo unifloro nudo hiſpido, foliis ſimplicibus pinnato-ſinuatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 1145. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 289. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. *p.* 180. *Flor. Dan. t.* 41. *Kniph. Cent.* 10. *n.* 68.

PAPAVER erraticum nudicaule, flore flavo odorato. *Dill. Elth.* 302. *t.* 224. *f.* 291.

PAPAVER erraticum luteo flore, capite oblongo hiſpido. *Amman. Ruth.* 61. *n.* 81.

(α.) floribus albis.

(β.) floribus flavis.

PAPAVER *nudicaule* and *alpinum* approach ſo near to each other, that HALLER and other Botaniſts have ſuppoſed them to be the ſame ; and LINNÆUS himſelf doubted whether the former might not be a mere offspring of cultivation. To us, however, it appears that our plant, a native of Siberia, is ſufficiently diſtinct from the one which HALLER and JACQUIN have deſcribed. It is much larger, leaves more hairy and pinnatifid, not bipinnate. There ſeems indeed to be two varieties of the yellow-flowered *nudicaulis*, as we have received from Mr. LODDIGES a ſpecimen exactly correſponding with the figure in Flora Danica, with a ſcape about ſix inches high, and the

the pinnulæ crowded together. Our plant grew to the height of a foot and half, had generally five petals, and the lower pinnulæ diſtant, alternate, and unequal; differences which might however ariſe from the latter being cultivated in a good ſoil, in the open border, the former in a pot. Native of Siberia. A hardy biennial. Communicated by Mr. KNIGHT, of the Exotic Nurſery, King's-Road. Flowers from June to Auguſt. Cultivated by Dr. JAMES SHERARD, in 1730.

LILIUM MARTAGON (α.) SMOOTH-STALKED MARTAGON, OR TURK'S-CAP-LILY.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Inflor. terminalis, uni-multiflora: *racemosa* bracteis foliaceis simplicibus geminisve separata: *umbellata* istis in verticillum cincta. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* infera, cernua ad erectam, hexapetalo-partita, imbricato-connivens, turbinato-campanulata, subæqualis, decidua, laciniis rectis s. revolutis, sulco verticali nudo s. ciliato carinæ dorsi respondente insculptis. *Fil.* imæ corollæ adnata, fasciculato-divergentia, inclusa, rarius partim connata; *anth.* oblongæ, versatiles. *Stylus* cum *stigmate* crasso capitato-trigono clavatus, nunc vage curvandus. *Capsl.* cartilaginea, erecta, turbinata vel oblonga, rotundato-trigona, sexsulca, sexcostata, 3-loc., 3-valv., valvis medio septigeris; *sem.* numerosa, biseriatim cumulata, plana, orbiculato-attenuata, submarginata; *alb.* carnosum. G.

OBS. *Herbæ bulbosæ, caulescentes;* bulbus *squamosus,* rhizomate *haud infrequenter in flagellum soboliferum ab infra excurrente;* racemus *erectus, rarius subpaniculato-divisus;* pedunculi *robustiores facie fere ramorum;* folia *ovato-lanceolata ad lineari-subulata, sæpius sola caulina, modo tam in bulbo quam caule, hic verticillata distantia vel sparsa confertiora, illic fasciculato-ambientia, nunc in axillis bulbifera;* capsularum *valvæ plexu fibroso intergerino connexæ;* sem. *fusca, glabra. Proximæ* FRITILLARIÆ *fundus corollæ latior et sæpius rotundatus foveis senis nectariferis, stigmata replicato-discreta, canaliculata, bulbus e laminis ampliоribus compactior, communiter collaterali-duplicatus.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM *Martagon; (flores cernui, reflexi;)* bulbo flavescente; caule tereti estriato; foliis cunctis caulinis, distanter verticillatis *(verticillis nunc duplicatis)*, obovato-lanceolatis, acumine brevi, deorsum longius attenuatis, immerse subseptemnerviis, venosis, firmulis, summis sparsis; racemo laxe

laxe ſparſo ſ. partim verticillato, pauci-multifloro; pedunculis recurvis, florem æquantibus ſ. excedentibus; bracteis ſæpius geminis, inæqualibus; corolla turbinato-revoluta, glabra; canaliculis tubulatis nudis; laciniis diſco dorſi vel tantum in carina pubeſcentibus, exterioribus margine breviſſime inflexis, extra apicem bullula calloſa præfixis, interioribus obtuſioribus carina quadrata; ſtaminibus quarta circiter brevioribus; germine breviore quam ſtylus; ſtigmate obſolete tricolli, depreſſo, pruinoſo; capſula turbinata. *G.*

LILIUM *Martagon. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 435. *Lil. a Redoutè, tab.* 146. *Brotero Flor. Luſit.* 1. 522. *Bieberſtein Flor. Taur. Cauc.* 1. 267. *Lamarck et Decand. Flore Franç.* 3. 210. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 242. *Nobis ſupra No.* 893, *ubi reliqua ſynonyma.*

(α.) caule glabro. *G. in numero præſenti.*

(β.) caule villoſo-hirſuto. *G. ſupra No.* 893.

For a further account of the ſpecies, ſee No. 893 of this work. The preſent variety with a ſmooth ſtem is uſually a leſs robuſt plant than β, which has a pubeſcent ſtem. The preſent is the variety figured by JACQUIN, in his Flora Auſtriaca. Native of Germany, France, Siberia, Spain, and Portugal. G.

Syd.m Edwards Del. E. Sansom sc.

Pub. by J. Curtis Walworth

PHALANGIUM LILIAGO (α.) MAJOR. LARGER GRASS-LEAVED PHALANGIUM.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Inflor. racemoſa, bracteis ſimplicibus interſtincta. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* infera, hexapetaloideo-rotata ſubæqualis, perſiſtens. *Fil.* corollæ diſco impoſita, erecto-divergentia, incluſa; *anth.* oblongæ, incumbentes. *Stylus* triquetro-filiformis, decurvo-aſſurgens, cum *ſtigmate* trigono obtuſo pruinoſo clavato-continuus. *Capſ.* pergamea, rotunda ſ. ovata, triſulco-trigona, polyſperma, 3-loc., 3-valv., valvis medio ſeptigeris; *ſem.* margini interiori diſſepimenti utrinque annexa, obverſe attenuata, anguloſo-preſſa; *alb.* carnoſum, durum. *G.*

OBS. Herbæ *perennantes, cauleſcentes;* radix *faſciculato-fibroſa, fibris ſubfuſiformi-craſſis;* folia *plura, radicalia, ambientia, graminea, ligulato-attenuata, canaliculato-explicanda, nervuloſa, erecto-divergentia;* racemus *ſimplex v. diviſus, laxus;* pedunculi *uniarticulati;* corollæ *laciniæ interiores modo criſpatæ;* fil. *nunc barbata;* ſeminum *teſta nigro-fuſca, excavato-puncticulata.* ANTHERICUM (PHALANGIUM. *Juſſ. et Red.*) Liliaſtrum *ad* HEMEROCALLIDEM, *et* ſerotinum *ad* GAGEAM *(ſupra No.* 1200) *referenda ſunt.* ANTHERICO *ſtylus rectus, attenuatus, pedunculi non articulati, herba craſſa aut fiſtuloſa.* HEMEROCALLIDI *corolla connivens, ſtamina decurvo-aſſurgentia, herba fere* PHALANGII. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHALANGIUM *Liliago; (fil. nuda;)* racemo ſimplici bifidove; corollæ laciniis omnibus explicatis. *G.*

PHALANGIUM *Liliago. Nobis ſupra No.* 914. *Lil. a Redouté, tab.* 269. *Lamarck et Decand. Flore Franç.* 3. 210.

ANTHERICUM *Liliago. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 445. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 269. *Alia ſynonyma ſupra in No.* 914.

(α.) major; *in præſenti numero.*

(β.) minor; *ſupra No.* 914.

The

The whole plant is larger than β, already given in No. 914. Its flowers are tinged with green down the back of their ſegments. Cultivated by GERARD in 1596. Blooms in May and June. For further account of the ſpecies, and for the other ſynonyms ſee the above-cited number. *G.*

NOTES.

ALLIUM CEPA. β. bulbiferum. TREE ONION. Supra No. 1469.

" A plant called the *onion-tree*, which is met with in the Canadian " gardens, is of a curious nature. Its ſtalks run up to the ſame " height, and it has much the ſame appearance, as the common " onion when in ſeed; but it contains ſeveral branches, and at " the end of each a cluſter of moderate-ſized onions. Theſe are " its ſeed and if left in the cluſter will frequently branch out, and " each bear other cluſters, but of a more diminutive ſize."

Lambert's Travels in Canada, &c. ed. 2. *v.* 1. *p.* 439.

The vegetable Mr. LAMBERT has deſcribed, is the variety of the common onion, publiſhed in No. 1469 of this work. Upon reading this paſſage, it occurred to us as probable, that the bulbiferous habit which diſtinguiſhes the variety, has been induced by the culture of the parent-ſpecies in a region ſo much colder than its natural one, as that of Canada may juſtly be preſumed to be; and that proving in this form an uſeful addition to the kitchen-garden, ſcions have been remitted thence to Europe, and thus given riſe to its appellation of " the Canada-onion," and conſequent confuſion with ALLIUM *canadenſe (ſee No.* 1469); the origin of which name and error is otherwiſe a myſtery to us. We ſcarcely need obſerve, that many bulbous plants are known to become viviparous (i. e. to bear bulbs in the place of ſeed) when tranſplanted into ſituations colder than thoſe to which they naturally belong. *G.*

SCILLA ROMANA. Supra No. 939.

The following ſynonym may be ſubjoined to thoſe already given in the above article;

BELLEVALIA *operculata. Picot de la Peyrouſe, in Journ. de Phyſ. de Delaméth.* 67. 425; *et in neues Journ. fur die Bot. vom Schrader. v.* 3. *pars* 4. *p.* 121.

Monſ. PICOT DE LA PEYROUSE, having lately found this plant in the vallies of the Pyrennees, had deemed it *ſui generis* and *nondeſcript. G.*

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1608 Anchuſa ochroleuca.
1623 Arnopogon Dalechampii.
1615 Barleria criſtata.
1619 Brunſvigia multiflora.
1630 Cimicifuga palmata.
1614 Columnea ſcandens.
1603 Convolvulus candicans.
1605 Crinum amabile.
1622 Dianthus Caryophyllus (γ.) *imbricatus*.
1616 Dioſma ovata.
1626 Erica togata.
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1628 Gomphocarpus fruticoſus.
1618 Hæmanthus rotundifolius.
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1614 Columnea, climbing.
1605 Crinum, Sir Abraham Hume's.
1616 Dioſma, oval-leaved. [leaved.
1606 Evening-Primroſe, glaucous-
1593 Evening-Primroſe, matted.
1592 ——— miſſouri.
1602 Galardia, two-coloured.
1628 Gomphocarpus, willow-leaved.
1610 Hæmodorum, dingy-flowered.
1626 Heath, large-cupped.
1599 Helonias, graſs-leaved.
1624 Hovea, lance-leaved.
1604 Iris, Mr. Hibbert's.
1611 Lachenalia, cowled two-leaved.
1594 Lachnæa, purple-flowered.
1634 Lily, ſmooth-ſtalked Martagon, or Turk's-Cap.
1596 Lophiola, golden-creſted. [lan.
1621 Magnolia, Lily-flowered, or Yu-
1612 Moræa, leſſer equal-flowered.
1635 Phalangium, larger graſs-leaved.
1633 Poppy, naked-ſtalked.
1601 Rudbeckia, high-crowned.
1600 Sabbatia, dichotomous.
1629 Sea-Lavender, ſhewy.
1617 ——— ſpatula-leaved.
1623 Sheeps-beard, great-flowered.
1597 Spider-wort, Lyon's new.
1598 ——— tuberous-rooted.
1627 Spilanthes, ſaffron-flowered.
1620 Strumaria, jewelled-flowered.
1609 Turnſole, large-flowered.
1595 Violet, mountain.
1607 Whortle-berry, ſhining-leaved.

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